THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

VOLUME XVIII. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1847. NUMBER 30.

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BY A. P. DURLIN & B. F. SLOAN,
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TERMS.

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Otherwise, two dollars a year will invariably be charged. These terms will be strictly adhered to in *all* cases.

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Job Printing, of all varieties, such as Books Pamphlets, Handbills, Show Bills, Cards, Steamboat Bills, Blanks for Notes, Receipts, &c. executed in the best style and on short notice.

T. W. MOORE,
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Candies, Fruit &c. No. 1, Perry Block, State street, Erie, Pa.

MARSHALL & LOCKWOOD,
Attorneys at Law. Office up stairs in the Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's Office. 9

SMITH JACKSON.
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails &c. No. 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

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County and Borough Surveyor; office in Exchange Buildings, French st, Erie.

E. N. HULBERT & CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
STORAGE, FORWARDING AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND Dealers in Lehigh and Erie Coal, Salt and Produce generally. Particular attention paid to the sale of Produce and purchase of Merchandize.
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Buffalo, N. Y. 49

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law; Office No. 2 State st., opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie, Pa.

GRAHAM & THOMPSON,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, Office on French street, over S Jackson & Co's. Store, Erie.
April 24, 1847. 49

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c., No. 1, Flemming Block, State Street, Erie, Pa,

GALBRAITHS & LANE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law—Office on Sixth street, west side of the Public Square, Erie, Pa.
J. GALBRAITH. W. A. GALBRAITH. W. S. LANE

G. LOOMIS & CO.
Dealers in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware, Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, No. 7 Reed House, Erie Pa. 9

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Iron, Nails, Leather, Oils, etc. etc. corner of State street and the Public Squa, opposite the Eagle Tavern; Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET.
Cabinet Maker, Upholster and Undertaker, State Street, Erie Pa

S. DICKINSON, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, office on Seventh Street, west of the Methodist Church, Erie, Pa.

WALKER & COOK,
General Forwarding, Commission, and Produce Merchants; Red Ware House, east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

JOSEPH KELSEY,
Manufacturers of Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron ware corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER,
Iron Founders, wholesale and retail dealers in Stoves, Hollow-ware &c. State street, Erie, Pa

JOHN H. BURTON & CO.
Wholesale and retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House Erie, Pa.

C. M. TIBBALS,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. No. 111, Cheapside, Erie Pa.

GOODWIN & TRUESDAIL.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., No. 1, Bonnell Block, State st., Erie, Pa

CARTER & BROTHER.
Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6 Reed House, Erie Pa.

B. TOMLINSON & Co.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants; 109 French Street, Erie, and at 6th Street Canal Basin, also dealers in Groceries and Provisions.

HENRY CADWELL.
Dealer in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. east side of the Diamond, and one door east of the Eagle Hotel, Erie, Pa.

EAGLE HOTEL,
By Hiram L. Brown, corner of State street and the Public square, Erie, Pa. Eastern, Western, and Southern Stage office.

LYTLE & HAMILTON.
Fashionable Merchant Tailors, on the Public Square, a few doors west of State street, Erie, Pa.

JOEL JOHNSON.
Dealer in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Book; Stationary etc. etc. No. 111, French Street, Erie, Pa.

P. A. R. BRACE,
Attorney and Counsellor at law, Prairie du Chien, W. T. practices in the counties of Crawford, Grant and Iowa, W. T. and in Clayton county, Iowa Territory.

M'GUFFEES' series of School Books, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, for sale at No. 111, French St. Erie, May 6, 1847. 51

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
On State Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel.
G. LOOMIS & CO. are now receiving from New York and opening at their new store an extensive assortment of Rich and Fashionable JEWELRY, (embracing the latest style of work in market,) *watches, Clocks, Plated and Brittania Ware, Fine Cutlery, Steel Trimmings, Camphene and Solar Lamps, Looking Glasses, Gold Pens*, together with a general variety of Useful and Ornamental articles. *Call and see what you will see.*
June 26, 1847. 6

Cash For Flax Seed.
CASH will be paid for one thousand bushels of Flax Seed by CARTER & BROTHER.
Aug. 27, 1847. No. 6, Reed House.

SUGARS.—Loaf, Crushed, Pulverized, Clarified, Porto Rico, Havana, New Orleans Sugar, for sale at No. 1 Perry Block.
Aug. 28. T. W. MOORE.

WESTERN HOTEL,
JOHN GRAHAM, Proprietor. The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the traveling public generally, that he has leased for a term of years this new and commodious House, situated at the Eighth Street Canal Basin. This location renders the "WESTERN" pre-eminently the most convenient and desirable stopping place for all either doing business or traveling on the Canal. There is, also, attached to this establishment a large and convenient Stable for the use of Boatmen and others having horses.
No pains or expense has been spared in fitting up this house for the convenience, comfort and pleasure of guests, and the Proprietor trusts by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
Erie, April 24, 1847. 49

Custom House, district of Presque Isle.
ERIE, November 17, 1847.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the Treasury Department of the United States in the city of Washington, until the 31st of December, 1847, for the supply of Rations for petty officers and seamen of the United States Revenue Marine vessels on Lake Erie, for the term of one year from the 1st day of January, 1848. The ration for the Revenue service is the same as that allowed in the Naval service, omitting the liquor and consists of the articles enumerated in the following table, to wit:

Weekly quantity			POUNDS.
4	Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday,	Beef,	
3		Pork,	
1		Flour,	
1		Rice,	
½		Raisins or dried fruit,	
½		Pickles or Cranberries,	
98		Biscuit,	OUNCES.
14		Sugar,	
13	Either,	Tea,	
7		Coffee,	
7		Cocoa,	
4		Butter,	
4		Cheese,	
16		Beans,	FRACTIONS OF A PINT.
8		Molasses,	
16		Vinegar,	

The rations to be of good and wholesome quality, to be approved by the collector; and the different articles comprising the ration to be delivered on board the vessel in good and sufficient casks and vessels, to be provided by the contractor, and the contents distinctly marked on each.

It is to be understood that the contractor will be bound to furnish, upon reasonable notice, as often as may be required by the captain of the vessel, with the approbation of the collector, (not exceeding upon an average one day in each week,) such fresh meat, and fresh vegetables as may be equivalent to the corresponding parts of the ration allowed in the naval service.

MURRAY WHALLON, Collector.

Custom House, district of Presque Isle.
ERIE, Pa., Nov. 17, 1847.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Treasury Department of the United States until the 31st day of December, 1847, for furnishing articles of SHIP CHANDLERY for the "United States Revenue Marine" vessels on Lake Erie for one year from the 1st of January, 1848. The contractor will be expected to furnish such articles as may be required for the use of said vessels from time to time. A schedule of the articles and form of the proposals may be seen at this office. It is to be distinctly understood that no bid will be entertained from any person not actually engaged in the business, in which he proposes to furnish; and all bids should be transmitted, sealed, to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington city

MURRAY WHALLON, Collector.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration *de bonis non* have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Henry Thompson, late of LeBoeuff township, deceased. Persons indebted to said estate, or having claims against the same, are requested to call and present them, properly authenticated for settlement, and settle their indebtedness.

ELIZA THOMPSON, Adm'x.
Nov. 6 1847. 6t25

EXECUTORS SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the county of Erie, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, on the 25th day of December next at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described property, to wit:—All that certain piece of land, situated in Elk Creek township, in said county, and bounded as follows:—Beginning at the northwest corner of whole tract No. 455; thence east long the public road 80 perches and 10 links; thence south to the Meadville road; thence northwesterly along said road to the west line of said tract (455;) thence north along said tract line to the place of beginning; containing 50 acres, more or less;—sold as the property of John Woodworth, late of said township, deceased, being the farm on which said deceased resided at the time of his death.

TERMS OF SALE:—One third on confirmation of sale; one third in one year, and one third in two years; to be secured by bond and mortgage.

CALVIN MUZZY } Ex'rs,
DANIEL SHARETTS, }
Elk Creek Nov. 27, 1847. 4t2⁰

STRAY STEER.—Came to the residence of the subscriber on the lake road, in Harborcreek town-ship, about the 20th of October, a two year old Red Steer, a little curled in the hair, some white on its belly, no artificial marks. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

PETER CROSBY.
Harborcreek, Dec. 4, 1847. 3t29

Dr. Philo,
THOMSONIAN, BOTANIC AND HYDROPATHIC PHYSICIAN.
Office on Sixth Street, Erie, Pa.
DR. P. offers his services to all those who prefer the health restoring agents of the vegetable kingdom, as he discards all poisons of what ever description, and uses only such remedies as act in unison with the laws of life.

"We use such Balms as have no strife,
With nature or the laws of life,
With blood our hands we never stain,
Nor poison men, to ease their pain."

N. B. Botanic Medical Books kept on hand.
Nov. 27, 1847. 3m28

LITERARY NOTICE.

ANY Responsible citizen of Erie or vicinity, is privileged to draw Books from the library of the Irving Institute for a small monthly fee.—The library contains over one thousand volumes. Books may be drawn every Saturday evening.

By order, &c. ISAAC MOORHEAD,
Nov. 20. Secretary.

Our Customers

ARE informed that in addition to our present stock of CLOTHS and VESTINGS we will be receiving by Express during the Fall and Winter such goods in our line as the demand may require. It is sincirely hoped this city will support one regular Merchant Tailor shop that is carried on by mechanics.

G. B. & I. H. KEENE.
Erie, October 23, 1847. tf 24

HARDWARE.—Our stock of Hardware comprises a great variety of Mechanical Implements of *superior quality*, such as Firmer Chissels, gouges, plane irons, auger bits, cast steal augers (long shank,) braces and bits, real Scotch plated Compasses, Dividers, tap borers, tenon mill and cross cut saws, hand and back saws, saws and frames, together with a general assortment of building materials, Locks, Handles, Knokers, Bolts Butts and screws, hooks and hinges, &c.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
Nov 13, 1847. 26

MEDICAL BOOKS.

UNITED States Dispensatory, by Wood & Bach.
Family Physician, by Doct. Beach.
New Remedies, by R. Dunghison, M. D.
Consumption Cured, by S. S. Fitch, M. D.
For sale by BURTON & PERKINS.
Nov. 27.

SUPERFINE Rice Flour in pound packages for family use, for sale by
Nov. 27 BURTON & PERKINS.

CANDLES.—True Sperm Candles, also Pure Sperm Oil for sale at
Nov. 27. BURTON & PERKINS.

New Firm and New Goods.

JAMES HUGHES would inform his numerous friends and customers that he has associated WM. C. WARREN with him in the business, under the firm of James Hughes & Co. He would furthermore state that they have just received a large and well selected assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens-ware, &c., all of which will be disposed of as low as they can be procured elsewhere. Having been chiefly purchased at package prices, or in other words at the prices paid by jobbers in New York, they can be sold at unusually low rates. Ladies and gentlemen, and the public generally, are invited to call and examine their assortment.

They have just received a large quantity of Salt which may be had at the lowest market price.
Nov. 27 J. HUGHES & Co.

TO THE FASHIONABLE.

EXTRACT Vanella, Vanella Bean, Bitter Almond, Ex. Lemmon, Rose Water, Mace, Mustard, White Ginger, Pure Olive Oil, Cayenne Pepper, Cinnamon, Cloves and Nutmegs.
Dec 4, CARTER & BROTHER.

NOTE PAPER.—
Plain, Gilt edged, and Embossed Visiting Cards.
INKS.—Blue, Black, Red, Carmine, Indelible, Indian, etc. etc. by
Dec. 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

Pekin Tea Company's Agency.
NO. 5, REED HOUSE.

IT can be no longer doubted that the establishment of the above agency in Erie, has enabled buyers to obtain tea from twenty-five to thirty-three and a third per cent less than formerly, and has consequently reduced somewhat the profits of the old dealers—It's no wonder then that they wince under it, and by raising the cry of 'humbug" endeavor to injure the credit of these *Teas*, but they can't do it. Spit out your venom and ill-natured whitticisms, gentlemen, they are perfectly harmless, a discerning public know full well the motives prompting you. These teas do and will sell, notwithstanding, because they are *better* and *cheaper* than can be had elsewhere, and because they are *fresh* and put up so they will *keep* fresh any length of time. Every package is warranted *full weight* exclusive of the paper and foil; these are facts and no "*humbug*," as all who have tried the teas know and those that have not may. Buyers will please not confound names. The only place in Erie where the Pekin Company's tea can be had, is at No 5, Reed House. of

BURTON & PERKINS.
Erie. Dec. 4, 1847. 29

WINDOW GLASS.

4330 FEET Window glass, from 7 by 9 to 20 by 30 inches, from the eastern factories, warranted a superior article.
Glass cut to any size or shape without extra charge. Putty always on hand.
Dec 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

367 GALLONS Tanner's Oil; 80 gallons bleach'd whale oil, at No 6 Reed House.
Dec. 3. CARTER & BROTHER.

ARTISTS' TOOLS AND COLORS.—
Kremnetz white, Flake do.
China White, Silver do
Carmic, Lake,
Vermilion Chinese, do French,
Indian Red, Light do
Prussian Blue, Chinese do
Ultramarie do, Antwerp do
Royal purple, Naples yellow.
Bister, Ivory Black, Vine do
Vandyke Brown, Masteck Varnish,
Nut and Poppy Oil,
Glass Stubbs and Mullers,
Pallette Boards, do Knives,
Easels, Canvass prepared.
BRUSHES.—Sable, Pig Hair, Flat and Round in tin, Blenders do,
Guilders Brushes, Crayons assorted col's.
Drawing Pencils, do Paper,
White and tinted Bristo' Board;
And in short we have a pretty complete assortment of articles in this line, and intend always keeping and supplying every article that may be called for on the shortest notice.
Dec 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

THE PICTURES.—Some beautiful paintings of Birds and Flowers. Also some very fine Views done by the best French Masters.
Dec 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

SAVE YOUR HOUSES BY PAINTING THEM.

4677 LBS. Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead, dry and in oil, pure.

400 lbs. Red Lead,	350 lbs Glue,
450 " French and yellow Ochre,	250 " Pap. Lampblack,
1000 " Spanish whiting	40 " chrome yellow.
600 " Venetian red,	200 gal. Spr. turpentine
250 " Litharge,	150 " Linseed oil,
150 " French & chrome Green,	55 " Furniture and coach varnish,
72 " American Vermillion,	200 paint and varnish Brushes,

For sale very low at No 6, Reed House, by
CARTER & BROTHER.
Nov. 27, 1847. 28

DYE STUFFS.

44 BBLS. Dye Woods,
500 lbs. copperas,
800 " Alum, 600 madder,
800 " Blue Vitrol, 200 ex. Logwood,
700 " camwood, 200 oil vitriol,
100 " Muriatic Acid.
30 " Indigo, Bengal and Caraccas,
20 " solution tin, 10 cochineal,
20 " Annetto,
For sale low by
CARTER & BROTHER.
Nov. 27, 1847. 28

Something New.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public the arrival from New York of an extensive assortment of Goods in their line, embracing

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
Plated and Britannia, Ware, Girandoles, Solar and Camphene Lamps, Looking glasses, Bohemian glassware, spectacles, fancy goods and thousands of useful and ornamental articles for the Holydays, which are offered at reduced prices.

Having selected Watches with unusual care from late importations; those wishing a good Time piece for little money will do well to buy.

Our thanks are due our patrons for favors conferred in times past, especially for patronage received in our new store on State street, and hope by attention to business to retain our old and make many new customers.

N. B. Particular attention given to the repairing of all kinds of Watches. Watch work, requiring Engines, which generally is done in the larger cites, attended to on short notice.

Goods received by Express every few days from New York during the winter.

G. LOOMIS & Co.
State street, nearly opposite Eagle Hotel and next door to Spafford's Bookstore.
Nov. 20. 1847.

MUFFS AND BOAS.—150 Muffs and Boas, of the real Lynx, Nat. Gernet, Wild Cony, China Lynx, lustred and gray, just received from the Fur company, and selling 25 per cent. less than last season by
WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.
Nov. 13, 1847. 26

GIMPS AND FRINGES, in great variety, for sale by LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
Nov. 13, 1847. 26

YOUTH AND AGE.

The following beautiful lines originally appeared in the Etonian, a periodical started about twenty years ago, by the boys of Eton College. For truth, tenderness and melody, they are incomparable:

I often think each tottering form
That limps along in life's decline
Once bore a heart as young, as warm,
As full of idle thoughts as mine:
And each has had its dream of joy,
His own unequall'd pure romance;
Commencing when the blushing boy
First thrills at lovely woman's glance.

And each could tell his tale of youth,
Would think its scenes of love evince
More passion, more unearthly truth,
Than any tale before or since.
Yes! they could tell of tender lays
At midnight penned in classic shades,
Of days more bright than modern days—
And maids more fair than modern maids.

Of whispers in a willing ear,
Of kisses on a blushing cheek;
Each kiss each whisper, far too dear,
Our modern lips to give or speak.
Of passions too untimely crossed;
Or passions slighted or betrayed—
Of kindred spirits early lost,
Forever on Time's restless wing!

Must all the eyes that still are bright,
And all the lips that talk of bliss,
And all the forms so fair to sight,
Hereafter only come to this?
Then what are earth's best visions worth,
If we at length must lose them thus!
If all we value most on earth
Ere long must fade away from us?

Capt. Walker the Texan Ranger.

From the Hartford Times.

Samuel Hamilton Walker was born about the year 1815, in Prince George County, Maryland. His brothers and other relatives now reside in Washington city. During the Seminole Indian war, he enlisted in the U. States service as a private, and was one of Col. Harney's picked men to penetrate the everglades of Florida, where foot prints of the white man were never before seen. In that hazardous expedition, which effectuall put an end to the Florida war, by conquering the Indians around their own council fires, young Walker greatly distinguished himself. He was a favorite of the daring Harney, whose quick perception never failed to seclect the most energetic and bold.

At the close of the Seminole war, Walker went to Texas, and joined Col. Hay's company of rangers. In the summer of 1844, he was one of the fifteen of Hays' men, armed with revolving pistols, who attacked eighty Camanche Indians, and defeated them, leaving thirty-three dead Indians upon the field; and from the number of dead and dying carried off, it was believed that more than half the Camanche force was slain by these fifteen rangers. In this fierce battle, Walker was pierced through the body by the spear of an Indian, the spear pinning him to the ground!—He was left in that condition by his companions, who supposed he was dead. After the battle, he was found with the spear still sticking through him, though he had succeeded in getting it out of the ground. His companions relieved him from it, and found it had not touched a vital part. He recovered.

Walker was also one of Col. Fisher's three hundred men who marched against two thousand Mexicans stationed at Mier, and was captured by the Mexicans previous to that battle, as he made an excursion among them. After the defeat of the Mier expedition, he was marched with other prisoners, to the castle of Perote. These prisoners received the inhuman treatment which no other people on earth, save Mexicans and cannibals, inflict upon those within their power. At Salado, the Texans resolved to make their escape. Walker was foremost. It was arranged that he should seize and disarm one of the guard, and that Cameron, a Scotchman, should serve the other in the same way. At the signal, the guards were disarmed in a moment, and the Texans, 214 in number, rushed into the outer court, where 160 Mexican infantry were guarding a quantity of arms and ammunition. The Texans soon had command of this point, and armed themselves. Whilst doing so three hundred Mexicans, cavalry and infantry, formed outside of the gates. The Texans rushed upon these, and defeated them, killing ten of their number, and losing five. The company then escaped, but finally became lost in the mountains, and suffered greatly from hunger. As Walker expressed it to a friend after his return, their eyes became so sunken from hunger and fatigue, that they appeared like auger holes in the head. In this condition they were recaptured by the Mexicans, and taken back to Salado." Here the blood-thirsty Santa Anna demanded the life of every tenth man, and the company was marched out to draw the black beans—one black bean for every tenth man being placed in the bowl, and all who drew them were shot. Young Torrey, of this city, got one, and was killed on the spot.—Those who drew the white beans, were subjected to the most intense sufferings. Walker, with eight others, however, finally escaped from Mexico, and returned to Texas.—He then joined the Texan revenue service, where he exhibited his usual efficiency.

When Gen. Taylor marched into Texas with his army of occupation, and matters were wearing a hostile appearance, Walker, at the head of a company of Texas Rangers, armed with Colt's patent repeaters, offered his services to the United States, was accepted and aided in defending Point Isabel. He was stationed between that place and Gen. Taylor's advance camp, and he at once set out to communicate with the General. After proceeding twelve miles, he encountered fifteen hundred Mexicans, and most of his men being inexperienced, fell back, at the appearance of such an overwhelming opposition. The few that remained around their bold commander, firmly received the attack of the Mexicans, and gave them battle for about 15 minutes, killing about thirty of them. They then retreated, and were pursued to within half a mile of Point Isabel.

It was reported that Walker was slain, but at night he came into the fort, and with that indomitable spirit for which he was distinguished, at once offered to communicate with General Taylor, provided he could have four men as companions. This proposition, under such circumstances, with the enemy in force, and lurking in every path and thicket, was considered rash. But six Texans volunteered, and after several bold adventures, in one of which they charged through a large body of Mexican lancers, whilst they were preparing to forage their horses, they reached the camp of Gen. Taylor in safety on the 30th.

Walker was among the brave men who joined the gallant Col. May, and accompanied him in his famous charge when Gen. La Vega was taken prisoner. The government, without solicitation, rewarded his services and signal bravery by a Captain's commission in the new regiment of U. S. mounted Rifles.—Thus promoted, he repaired to Maryland, and soon rallied around him principally from Maryland and Kentucky, 250 volunteer Rangers, whose services were accepted by the government. With this company he repaired to Vera Cruz, and was employed to keep the guerillas at bay and open a communication.—The bold feats of himself and his followers struck terror into the prowling guerillas, and this class of highway robbers, always well armed and well mounted, were sure to leave a clear path when "Walker and his rangers" were on their track. His services have been most valuable to the government, and all will regret his fate. A braver or nobler fellow never fell upon the battlefield. He was the fast friend of improvements in the art of war, and his experience and keen perception led him to adopt the best arms and equipments that could be had. Old customs and old fashioned arms, unwieldy and defective, found no favor with him, so long as radical improvements were within his reach.

In the death of Capt. Walker, the country has lost one of his bravest and most valiant sons, and we cannot but sympathise deeply with his family and friends.

From the Pittsburgh Post.

JOINED HIS COUNTRY'S FRIENDS.

The moment we finished reading Col. WYNKOOP's patriotic letter, we picked up the St. Louis Union of the 17th ult., in which we found an editorial under the above caption, stating that among the many gallant officers who distinguished themselves in the Chihuahau expedition, none surpassed Capt. Reid, of Saline county, Missouri. All joined in praise of his during and efficiency. He left his home a whig, just elected to the Missouri Legislature—a young man of good popularity where known, with generous impulses and patriotic emotions. The party to which he was attached, had not then avowed its hostility to the war. On his return, however, he found his former political associates, the apologists of the foe he had been fighting, the reviles of their country's cause, and of her defenders. Such associations he was too patriotic to continue; and hence, at the first convenient opportunity, he announced to his former constituents, at the recent Democratic meeting in Saline county, that he was resolved hereafter, to stand by that party which stands by his county—to leave those who acknowledge such men as Webster, Corwin & Co. to be leaders in their ranks.

The following passage in Capt REID's speech is worthy of note:

"The Mexican nation, ignorant of the spirit and determination, union and energy, of the American people; not aware how contemptible in numbers is the faction that is in their interest among us; arguing their strength from the boldness with which they speak, instead of attributing the impunity with which they utter their treason to the contempt of the *good* citizens for their insignificance,—had the speech of the modern Iscariot (CORWIN) published at the head of their armies, read from their pulpits, and circulated throughout their country, to keep alive the flagging spirits of their people and soldiery, until the proper time should come, according to his promise, for their triumph by the previous triumph of treason over our councils, and of infamy over our arms.

"The first time, Gentlemen, I had the pleasure of reading this precious document, was in the columns of a Mexican newspaper—those clauses most to the gusto of the editor printed in flaming capitals—were 2000 miles from home, and in the midst of enemies, we learned (with what feelings you can imagine better than I can describe) that those of us who had gone out at the call of the Government as soldiers in its service, had been denounced at home by an American officer, from the high place (which his presence has disgraced forever,) in the Senate Chamber of the United States, as no better than piratical marauders, the news of whose defeat and destruction would at any time be received with rapture."

THE GLASS.—Looking in the glass, hey?—Isn't that a pretty face? How plump and rosy! What beautiful curls! Will they not captivate some heart? Ah!—folly—folly.—Would that you could see your heart as plainly as you behold you face: What would you not behold? Pride and corruption would stare you in the face. What a contrast with that polished brow! Why so much care with your cheeks, lips, and hair? Why not devote a portion of your time to the improvement of the heart? The former perish with the body, but the latter survives the tomb. O, forget not your immortal part, while preparing for the gay ballroom. A century hence that will have perished, which is your greatest care, while the immortal part you neglect will live on and bear the impress you give it in other worlds.—*Portland Bulletin.*

GERRIT SMITH—so says the Madison Co. Whig—has addressed a letter to the Supervisors and Justices of the several towns of that County, requesting them to select seven unmarried, poor, landless women, (a part or all of them may be widows,) to whom he proposes to give fifty dollars for the purpose of aiding them to purchase a home for themselves.

It is evident by this bounty held out to matrimony, Mr. Smith is no disciple of Malthus—but then it is just as evident from his noble charity, that he is fully a disciple of Him who enjoined 'Freely ye have received, freely give."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—During the year 1844 the total amount of shipping which arrived at the two principal ports of these Islands (Honolulu and Lahaina) was 674; of these, 61 were merchantmen, 18 vessels of war, and the balance, whalers; the imports in 1846 amounted to $598,382 24, being more than double that of 1843; of these imports $348,741 were from this country. The exports during the same year amounted to $585,400, exhibiting a balance of trade of $12,982 against the subject of his Island Majesty. With the other accompaniments of civilization, horse racing has been introduced into the Islands.

A SPECIMEN OF ROYALTY.—A Parision paper relates the following incident of the Emperor of Austria, under the guidance of Metternich, the most despotic prince of Europe—as characteristic of his imbecility and puerile impatience:

"He wished to have, the other day, to ride with, in the gardens, a small carriage, like that of Tom Thumb, and which must be drawn by two dwarf horses. The next day, some important paper was presented for his signature. 'Where's my little carriage?' demanded the Emperor. 'The carriage manufacturer is making it.' 'Well, when I have it I will sign these papers, but not before.' They informed him that the matter was very urgent, and that any delay might be attended with very serious consequences. The Emperor was immovable, and would only sign it a few days after, when they showed him his lilliputian carriage."

Commodore Perry has exacted $1000 from the town of Alvarado, for the benefit of the families of Sergant Chase and Private Magee, of the marines, who were killed by the guerillas, while on duty as guard.

EUPHONIOUS.—The Legislature of Georgia have been recently occupied with the consideration of the "Rail Road from Butler's Run to Sukey's Nut."

SANTA FE.

A correspondent of the St. Louis New Era furnishes some interesting intelligence from Mexico.

CONDITION OF SANTA FE.—Every coffee-house, and their name is legion, was provided with various implements of gambling—particularly the National game of "Monte." Intemperance and public disorder—the usual attendants of gambling—prevailed in the city. By order of the commanding officer, gaming of all kinds was prohibited. Coffee-house keeps were forbidden to sell liquor to soldiers—fandangoes were not allowed except on certain conditions and terms. A provost marshal was appointed to enforce these orders.—As if by magic the whole condition of things was changed. All this has been brought about by the energetic, and at the same time judicious, exertion of Col. Easton.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.—The Mexicans all seem quiet, and are attending to their regular business; yet there are many who to say that all this quiet is but the calm that precedes the storm—that a general insurrection is brewing, and may at any moment break out. Others again, who also pretend to understand the Mexicans here, say that there is no danger to be apprehended. I am strongly inclined to the opinion that nothing serious is at hand. I believe the majority are like indifferent whether the Great Mogul or James K. Polk rules over them, provided they can sell their grapes, peaches, corn and red peppers, and smoke their segars in peace. An express consisting of captain and lieutenant and fifteen men, started for Washington on yesterday. The capt. is a bearer of despatches from head quarters here, sent by the commanding officer, Col. Newby, of the Illinois foot. It is understood that he sends to Washington for orders, in consequence of having discovered a very large marcs nest, to the effect that an awful insurrection was contemplated by the people of New Mexico, and that a mighty host was being raised by Armijo, Ex-Governor, who is now, or was, at last accounts, at El Paso.

GENEROUS.—We learn from the Pittsburg papers, says the New Orleans Delta, that the officers of the 4th regiment of Artillery, to which Capt. Drum was attached at the time he fell, have made a contribution to his wife and family of $2,000 which has been forwarded to them.

ALABAMA.—A very large meeting of the friends of Gen. Taylor, for the Presidency was held at Montgomery, on the 16th. James M. Newman, a prominent Democrat, presided at the meeting. Eloquent and energetic addresses were made by the Hon. James E. Belser, formerly a Democratic representative in Congress from the district, and the Hon. H. W. Hilliard, the present whig Representative, both of whom fully and warmly concurred in the object of the meeting. Gen. T. was recommended as "The candidate of the South," the only one who could *conserve* its peculiar institutions.

"ARE THERE NO THUNDERBOLTS!"—A week or so since we published a statement of the villainous conduct at Cincinnati of a young man from the south, calling himself Franklin Ward, of his precipitate flight, after entailing the utmost misery and disgrace upon a respectable family in that city. We are pained to learn that the young lady alluded to as the victim of his unholy passion, and who became a maniac upon his departure, positively refused all nourishment, and died of starvation on Tuesday evening. What should be the punishment of a fiend, who thus invades the peaceful retreat of the domestic circle, bringing blight and infamy and death into its midst?—*N. Y. True Sun.*

AN EXCELLENT TOAST.—The following toast was given at a democratic celebration of the 8th of January at Washington City, in 1827, by JAMES K. POLK, then a Representative from Tennessee. It should be painted in letters of gold and hung up, in every city, village and hamlet in the Union:

"By the Hon. Mr. Polk, of Tennessee.—The union of the States—The reprobation of an indignant country awaits all those who may attempt to distract it, by exciting sectional jealousies, between the North and South, the East and the West, between the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding states."

HORRID MURDER.—A correspondent of the Worcester Transcript writing from Canaan, N. H., Nov. 23d, gives its the following shocking intelligence:

"Some fourteen years ago, Captain Elijah Whitter, living at the "Summit," four miles below here, killed a child of his with a gumbrel. He was arrested and tried, and finally after a long imprisonment in Haverhill jail, set at liberty, because he at the time of doing the deed was considered insane. He has borne the name of 'Kill baby Whitter' ever since.

"Last Saturday morning he got up from his breakfast table, went to the door, and took another young child of his, 2½ years old, by the legs and literally beat its brains out against the doorstone. He is to be tried for the deed, and will doubtless be acquitted as formerly."

THE CHOLERA—CONSOLATIONS.—The French papers say that the Cholera, which is advancing towards Western Europe, exhibits a great mitigation of character, and is far less fatal in its effects than its predecessor. The Courrier des Etats Unis published from the Gazette des Hopitaux, the statement of Dr. Bruno-Torron, Surgeon in the Ottoman army, who, in 1837, was seized with the Cholera, and having no medicine at hand, but Sulphuric Ether (the Letheon) respired freely of it and soon sank into a calm sleep, from which he awoke, weak but free of disease.—Being then unacquainted with the properties of Ether he had ascribed the recovery to a caprice of nature. Other experiments recently made have ostablished the salutary influences of the Letheon.—*Atlas.*

A correspondent of the Milwaukie Wisconsin in a description of the storming and battering of Contereras, tells an incident of which we do not remember to have before:—

"Hundreds of prisoners were taken, among whom was Gen. Salas, famous as the author of the celebrated Guerrilla Proclamation.—We halted about an hour gathering up prisoners, &c. Gen. Scott rode up to the fort and when his name was known to the Mexican officers, their countenances brightened up, expecting to be instantly paroled, I suppose.—Gen. Scott addressed them in these words: 'I have reason to believe that many of you were paroled at Vera Cruz or Cerro Gordo, it is a disgrace to humanity that men should so far forget their honor as to break a parole. In future I shall parole neither officers nor men, but treat them with all the attention that circumstances will permit.' Their countenances fell!"

HEAVY DAMAGES.—The proprietors of the church of St. Augustine, of Philadelphia, have recovered the sum of $40,000 from the county of Philadelphia, for the destruction of their church during the "Native" riots of 1844.

NO TIME TO READ.

Making excuses is one of the easiest things in the world, to many people. They can, without the least difficulty, furnish a plausible reason for any questionable action, or any omissions of duty. One of this class, lately assigned as a reason why he did not subscribe for a newspaper, that he had 'no time for reading.' And we might stretch our charity so far as to suppose he believed what he said; if it were not a fact, that he borrows his neighbors' papers every week. And why he does, unless he has time to read them, is more than we can tell. It however, cannot be expected that a man who cheats the printer and robs his neighbor, by borrowing newspapers, can have a clear perception of right and wrong: He may, therefore, after all, really suppose he has no time to read.

But in regard to people generally, it is safe to say, there are very few if any who have not time to read. Many spend a large portion of time in things which had better be let alone, and the time thus occupied might be spent in reading something useful. Reading affords both pleasure and profit, and a mind that is not given to reading is very apt to be vicious. It is true, there is a certain kind of reading matter that to a certain class of mind may do injury. But there are comparatively few works from which good may not be derived by one whose intentions are pure. Ignorance is no protection from evil; and reading increases knowledge. Let people only arrange their time judiciously, and they will find a plenty of books and periodicals for constant reading, adapted to the age and circumstances of all its members. One or more family newspapers should in all cases be included. A family without a good newspaper! It might as well be without bread or clothes. The mind needs as much care as the body, and a man might as well say I have no time to eat, as to say, "I have no time to read," for it is not true in either case.—*Boston Olive Branch.*

SANTA ANNA TRIED FOR STEALING.—A letter from Mexico date l the 20th of October, and published in the Tampico Sentinel, states that Santa Anna has taken up his residence at Tehuacan, whence he intends to defend himself against the charges brought against him. It is not only alleged against him that he abandoned the city on the night of the 13th September last, with his army, in a most cowardly manner, leaving the city without protection; but that previous to his leaving, he robbed the Treasury department of all bonds and every other species of available means. And to clear off all suspicion from himself, he then ordered that the prison of the Accordada be opened and its convicts let loose upon the community. The hall of the House of Representatives was entered by them, its chandeliers broken in a thousand pieces, the rich tapestry torn from the windows and strewed about the floor, and the residue of the splendid hall mutilated, if not entirely destroyed.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—The followowing paragraphs from the Puebla Flag of Freedom, of the 20th ult., we do not remember to have seen before:

EXECUTION.—Michael Leonard, a teamster, belonging to the train which arrived here on the 12th inst., was hung yesterday morning in the Main Plaza, in pursuance of his sentence, for the murder of another teamster, named Wm. Hampton. The murder occurred on the road the day after the battle of Huamantla. Leonard had quarreled with a wagon-master, named Boulet, and intended to kill him alone. Boulet however escaped with the loss of an arm, while the same sh

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The annual meeting of congress is always an interesting event. The Representatives of the states and of the people fresh from their constituents to take counsel together for the common good. After an existence of near three-fourths of a century as a free and independent republic, the problem no longer remains to be solved, whether man is incapable of self-government. The success of our admirable system is a conclusive refutation of the theories of those in other countries who maintain that "a favored few" are born to rule, and that the mas of mankind must be governed by force. Subject to no arbitrary or hereditary authority, the people are the only sovereigns recognised by our constitution.—Numerous emigrants of every lineage and language, attracted by the civil and religious freedom we enjoy, and by our happy condition annually crowd to our shore, and transfer their heart, not less than their allegience, to the country whose dominion belongs alone to the people.

No country has been so much favored, or should acknowledge with deeper reverence the manifestations of the Divine protection. An all-wise Creator directed and guarded us in our infant struggle for freedom, and has constantly watched over our surprising progress until we have become one of the great nations of the earth.

It is in a country thus favored, and under a government in which the executive and legislative branches held their authority for limited periods, alike from the people, and where all are responsible to their respective constituencies, that is again my duty to communicate with congress upon the state of the Union, and the present condition of public affairs.

During the past year the most gratifying proofs are presented that our country has been blessed with a wide-spread and universal prosperity. There has been no period since the government was founded, when all the industrial pursuits of our people have been more successful, or when taken in all branches of business has received a fairer or better reward. From our abundance we have been enabled to perform the pleasing duty of furnishing food for the millions of less favored countries.

In the enjoyment of the bounties of Providence at home, such as has rarely fallen to the lot of any people, it is cause of congratulation, and our intercourse with all the Powers of the earth, except Mexco,, continues to be of amicable character.

It has ever been our cherished policy to cultivate peace and good will with all nations; and this policy has been steadily pursued by me.

No change has taken place in our relations with Mexico since the adjournment of the last Congress. The war in which the United States were forced to engage with the government of that country continues. I deem it unnecessary after the full expotition of them contained in my message of the 11th of may, 1846 and in my annual message at the commencement of the session of Congress in December last, to reiterate the serious causes of complaint which we had against Mexico before she commenced hostilities. It is sufficient upon the present occasion, to say that the wanton violations of the rights of persons and property of our citizens, committed by Mexico, her repeated acts of bad faith through a long series of years, and her disregard of solemn treaty stipulations for indemnity to our injured citizens, not only constituted ample cause of war on our part, but were of such an aggravated character as would justify us before the whole world in resorting to this extreme remedy.

With an anxious desire to avoid a rupture between the two countries, we forbore for years to assert our clear rights by force, and continued to seek redress for the wrongs we had sufferred, by amicable negotiations, in hopes that Mexico might yield to pacific counsels, and the demands of justice. In this hope we were disappointed. Our Minister of peace *sent to Mexico was insultingly rejected.*—The Mexican government refusing even to hear the terms of adjustment which he was authorized to propose; and finally, under unjustifiable pretences, involved the two countries in war, by invading the territory of the State of Texas, striking the first blow, and and shedding the blood of our citizens on our own soil.

Although the United States were the aggrieved nation, Mexico commenced the war, and we were compelled, in self defence, to repel the invader, and to vindicate the national honor, and interests, by prosecuting it with vigor until we could obtain a just and honorable peace. On learning that hostilities had been commenced by Mexico, I promptly communicated that fact accompanied with a succinct statement of our other causes of complaint against Mexico to Congress; and that body, by the act of the 13th of May, 1846, declared that "by the act of the republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that government and the United States"—this act declaring "the war to exist by the act of the republic of Mexico," and making provision for its prosecution "to a speedy and successful termination," was passed with great unanimity by Congress, there being but two negative votes in the senate, and but 14 in the House of representatives. The existence of the war having been declared by congress, it became my duty, under the constitution and the laws, to continue and prosecute it. This duty has been performed, and although at every stage of its progress I have manifested a willingness to terminate it by a just peace, Mexico has refused to accede to any terms which would be accepted by the United States, consistently with the national honor and interests.

The rapid and brilliant successes of our arms, and the vast extent of the enemy's territory which had been overrun and conquered, before the close of the last session of Congress, were fully known to that body. Since that time, the war has been prosecuted with increased energy, and I am gratified to state with a success which commands universal admiration. History presents no parallel of so many glorious victories achieved by any nation within so short a period. Our army, regulars and volunteers, have covered themselves with imperishable honors. Whenever and wherever our forces have encountered the enemy, though he was in vastly superior numbers and often entrenched in fortified positions of his own selection, and of great strength, he has been defeated. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon our officers and men, regulars and volunteers, for their gallantry, discipline, indomitable courage and perseverance, all seeking the post of danger, and vieing with each other in deeds of noble daring.

While every patriots heart must exult, and a just national pride animate every bosom, beholding the proofs of courage, consummate military skill, steady discipline, and humanity to the vanquished enemy, exhibited by our gallant army, the nation is called to mourn over the loss of many brave officers and soldiers, who have fallen in defense of their country's honors and interests. The brave dead met their melancholy fate in a foreign land, nobly discharging their duty with their country's flag waving triumphantly in the face of their foe. Their patriotic deeds are justly appreciate, and will long be remembered by their grateful countrymen. The parental care of the government they loved and served should be extended to their surviving families.

Shortly after the adjournment of the last session of Congress, the gratifying intelligence was received of the signal victory of Buena Vista, and of the fall of the city of Vera Cruz, with the strong castle of San Juan D' Ulloa, by which it was defended. Believing that after these and other successes, so honorable to our arms and so disastrous to Mexico the period was propitious to afford another opportunity to enter into negotiations for peace, a Commissioner was appointed to proceed to the head quarters of our army, with full power to enter upon negotiations, and to conclude a just and honorable treaty of peace.

He was not directed to make any new overtures of peace, but was the bearer of dispatches from the Secretary of State of the United States to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, in reply to one received from the latter of the twenty-second of February, 1847, in which the Mexican Government was informed of his appointment, and his presence at the head quarters of our army, that he was invested with full power to conclude a treaty of peace, whenever the Mexican government might signify a desire to do so. While I was yet resolved that the evils of the war should not be protracted a day longer than might be rendered absolutely necessary by the Mexican government.

Care was taken to give no instructions to the commissioner which could in any way interfere with our mititary operations in the prosecution of the war. He possessed no authority in any manner to control these operations. He was authorized to exhibit his instructions to the General in command of the army; and in the event of the treaty being concluded and ratified on the part of Mexico, he was directed to give him notice of that fact. On the happening of such a contingency, and on receiving notice thereof, the general in command was instructed by the Secretary of War to suspend further active military operations until further orders. These instructions were given with a view to intermit hostilities, until the treaty thus ratified by Mexico could be transmitted to Washington, and receive the action of the Government of the U. States.

The commissioner was also directed, on reaching the army, to deliver to the General in command the despatch which he bore from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, and, on receiving it the General was instructed by the Secretary of War to cause it to be transmitted to the commander of the Mexican forces, with a request that it might be communicated to his government.

The Commissioner did not reach the head quarters of the army until another brilliant victory had crowned our arms at Cerro Gordo. The despatch which he bore from the Secretary of war to the general in command of the army was received by that officer, then at Jalapa, on the seventh day of May 1847, together with the despatch from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, having been transmitted to him from Vera Cruz. The commissioner arrived at the headquarters of the army a few days afterwards. His presence with the army, and his diplomatic character were made known to the Mexican government on the twelfth of June, 1847, by the transmission of the despatch from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico. Weeks elapsed after its receipt, but no overtures were made, nor was there any desire expressed by the Mexican government to enter into negotiations for peace.

Our army pursued its march upon the capitol, and as it approached it, was met by formidable resistance. Our forces first encountered the enemy, and achieved signal victories in the severely contested battles of Contreras and Churubusco. It was not until after these actions had resulted in decisive victories, and the capital of the enemy was within our power, that the Mexican government manifested any disposition to enter into negotiations for peace; and even then, as events have proved, there is too much reason to believe they were insincere, and that in agreeing to go through the forms of negotiation, the object was to gain time to strengthen the defences of their capital, and to prepare for fresh resistance.

The General in command of the army deemed it expedient to suspend hostilities temporarily, by entering into an armistice with a view to the opening of negotiations. Commissioners were appointed on the part of Mexico to meet the commissioners on the part of the United States. The result of the conferences which took place between these functionaries of the two governments was a failure to conclude a treaty of peace.

The Commissioner of the United States took with him the project of a treaty prepared, by the terms of which the indemnity required by the United States was a cession of territory. It was well known to be the only indemnity which it is in the power of Mexico to make, in satisfaction of the just and long deferred claims of our citizens against her, and the only means by which she can reinburse the United States for the expenses of the war, is a cession to the United States of a portion of her territory.—Mexico has no money to pay, and no other means of making the required indemnity. If we refuse this we can obtain nothing else.—To reject indemnity by refusing to accept a cession of territory, would be to abandon all our just demands, and to wage the war, bearing all its expenses, without a purpose or a defined object.

A state of war abrogates treaties previously existing between the belligerents, and a treaty of peace puts an end to all claims for indemnity; for tortious acts committed, under the authority of one government against the citizens or subjects of another, unless they are provided for in its stipulations. A treaty of peace which would terminate the existing war without providing for indemnity would enable Mexico—the acknowledged debtor, and herself the aggressor in the war—to relieve herself from a just liability. By such a Treaty our citizens who hold just demands against her would have no remedy, either against Mexico, or their government. Our duty to our citizens, must forever prevent such a peace; and no treaty, which does not provide ample means of discharging these demands, can receive my sanction.

A treaty of peace should settle all existing difficulties between the two countries. If an adequate cession of territory should be made by such a treaty, the United States should release Mexico from all her liabilities, and assume their payment to our own citizens. If, instead of this, the United States were to consent to a treaty by which Mexico should again engage to pay the heavy amount of indebtedness which a just indemnity to our government and our citizens would impose on her, it is notorious that she does not possess the means to meet such an undertaking. From such a treaty no result could be anticipated, but the same irritating disappointments which have heretofore attended the violations of similar treaty stipulations on the part of Mexico. Such a treaty would be but a temporary cessation of hostilities, without the restoration of the friendship and good understanding which should characterize the future intercourse between the two countries.

That Congress contemplated the acquirement of territorial indemnity when that body made provision for the prosecution of the war is obvious. Congress could not have meant—when, in May, 1846, they appropriated ten millions of dollars, and authorized the President to employ the militia, naval and military forces of the United States, and to accept the services of fifty thousand volunteers, to enable him to prosecute the war; and when at their last session, and after our army had invaded Mexico, they made additional appropriations and authorized the raising of additional troops for the same purpose—that no indemnity was to be obtained from Mexico at the conclusion of the war, and yet it was certain that if no Mexican territory was acquired, no indemnity could be obtained.

It is further manifest that Congress contemplated territorial indemnity, from the fact that, at their last session, an act was passed upon the Executive recommendation, appropriating three millions of dollars with that express object. This appropriation was made "to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace, limits, and boundaries with the Republic of Mexico, to be used by him in the event that said treaty, when signed by the authorized agents of the two governments, and duly ratified by Mexico, shall call for the expenditures of the same or any part thereof." The object of asking this appropriation was distinctly stated in the several messages on the subject which I communicated to Congress. Similar appropriations made in 1803 and 1806, which were referred to, were intended to be applied in part consideration for the cession of Louisiana and the Floridas. In like manner it was anticipated that, in settling the terms of a treaty of "limits and boundaries" with Mexico, a cession of territory estimated to be of greater value than the amount of our demands against her might be obtained; and that the prompt payment of this sum—in part consideration for the territory ceded—on the conclusion of a treaty, and its ratification on her part might be an inducement with her to make such a cession of territory as would be satisfac ory to the United States. And although the failure to conclude such a treaty has rendered it unnecessary to use any part of the three millions of dollars appropriated by that act, and the entire sum remains in the treasury, it is still appliceable to that object, should the contingency occur making such application proper.

The doctrine of no territory is the doctrine of no indemnity; and it sanctioned, would be a public acknowledgement that our country was wrong and that the war declared by Congress, with extraordinary unanimity, was unjust and should be abandoned; an admission unfounded in fact, and degrading to the national character.

The terms of treaty proposed by the U. States were not only just to Mexico, but, considering the character and amount of our claims, the unjus ifiable and unprovoked commencement of hostilities by her, the expenses of the war to which we have been subjected, and the success which had attended our arms, were deemed to be of a most liberal character.

The commissioner of the United States was authorized to agree to the establishment of the Rio Grande as the boundary, from its entrance into the Gulf to its intersection with the southern boundary of New Mexico, in north latitude about thirty two degrees, and to obtain a cession to the United States of the provinces of New Mexico and the Californias, and the privilege of the right of way across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. The boundary of the Rio Grande, and the cession to the United States of New Mexico and Upper California, constituted an ultimatum which our commissioner was under no circumstances to yield.

That it might be manifest not only to Mexico but to all other nations, that the United States were not disposed to take advantage of a feeble power, by insisting upon wresting from her all the other provinces, including many of her principal towns and cities, which we had conquered, and held in our military occupation, but were willing to conclude a treaty in a spirit of liberality, our commissioner was authorized to stipulate for the restoration to Mexico of all our other conquests.

As the territory to be acquired by the boundary proposed might be estimated to be of greater value than a fair equivalent for our just demands, our commissioner was authorized to stipulate for the payment of such additional pecuniary consideration as was deemed reasonable.

The terms of a treaty proposed by the Mexican commissioners were wholly inadmissable They negotiated as if Mexico were the victorious, and not the vanquishdd party. They must have known that their ultimatum could never be accepted. It required the United States to dismember Texas by surrendering to Mexico that part of the territory of that State lying between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, included within her limits by her laws when she was an independent republic, and when she was annexed to the United States, and admitted by Congress as one of the States, of our Union. It contained no provision for the payment by Mexico of the just claims of our citizens. It required indemnity to Mexican citizens for injuries they may have sustdined by our troops in the prosecution of the war. It demanded the right for Mexico to levy and collect the Mexican tariff of duties on goods imported into her ports while in our military occupation during the war, the owners of which had paid to officers of the United States the military contributions which had been levied upon them; and it offered to cede to the United States, for a pecuniary consideration, that part of Upper California lying noth of latitude thirty-seven degrees. Such were the unreasonable terms proposed by the Mexican commissioners.

The cession to the United States by Mexico of the provinces of New Mexico and the Californias as proposed by the Commissioner of the United States, it was proved, would be more in accordance with the convenience and interest of both nations than any other cession of territory which Mexico could be induced to make. It is manifest to all who have obtained a knowledge of the actual condition of the Mexican government for some years past and at present, that if these provinces should be retained by her she could not long continue to hold and govern them. Mexico is too feeble a power to govern these provinces, lying as they do at a distance of more than a thousand miles from her capital, and if attempted to be retained by her, they would constitute for a short time, even nominally, a part of her dominions. This would be especially the case with upper California.

The sagacity of powerful European nations has long since directed their attention to the commercial importance of that province, and there can be little doubt that the moment the United States shall relinquish their present occupation of it, and their claim to it as indemnity, an effort would be made by some foreign power to possess it, either by conquest or by purchase. If no foreign government should acquire it in either of these modes, an independent revolutionary government would probably be established by the inhabitants and such foreigners as may remain in or remove to the country, as soon as it shall be known that the United States have abandoned it. Such a government would be too feeble long to maintain its separate independent existance, and would finally become annexed, to become a dependent colony of some more powerful State.

Should any foreign government attempt to possess it as a colony, or otherwise to incorporate it with itself, the principle avowed by President Monroe in 1824, and reaffirmed in my first annual message, that no foreign power shall, with our consent be permitted to plant or establish any new colony or dominion on any part of the North American continent, but be maintained. In maintaining this principle, and in resisting its invasion by any foreign Power, we might be involved in other wars more expensive and more difficult than that in which we are now engaged.

The provinces of New Mexico and the Californias are contiguous to the territories of the United States, and it brought under the government of our laws, their resources—mineral, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial would soon be developed.

Upper California is bounded on the north by our own Oregon possessions, and if held by the United States, would soon be settled by a hardy, enterprising, and intelligent portion of our population. The bay of San Francisco, and other harbors along the Californian coast would afford shelter for our navy, for our numerous whale ships and other merchant vessels employed in the Pacific ocean, and would in a short period become the marts of an extensive and profitable commerce with China and other countries of the East.

These advantages, in which the whole commercial world would participate, would at once be secured to the United States by the cession of this territory, while it is certain that as long as it remains a part of the Mexican domains, they can be enjoyed neither by Mexico herself nor by any other nation.

New Mexico is a frontier province, and has never been of any considerable value to Mexico. From its locality, it is naturally connected with our western settlements. The territorial limits of the State of Texas too, as defined by her laws, before her admission into our Union, embrace all that portion of New Mexico lying east of the Rio Grande, while Mexico still claims to hold this territory as part of her dominions. The adjustment of this question of boundary is important.

There is another consideration which induced the belief that the Mexican government might even desire to place this province under the protection of the government of the United States. Numerous bands of fierce and warlike savages wander over it, and upon its borders. Mexico has been, and must continue to be, too feeble to restrain them from committing depredations, robberies and murders, not only upon the inhabitants of New Mexico itself, but upon those of the other northern States of Mexico. It would be a blessing to all these northern States to have their citizens protected against them by the power of the United States. At this moment, many Mexicans, principally females and children, are in captivity among them. If New Mexico were held and governed by the United States, we could effectually prevent these tribes from committing such outrages, and compel them to release these captives, and restore them to their families and friends.

In proposing to acquire New Mexico and the Californias, it was known that but an inconsiderable portion of the Mexican people would be transferred with them—the country embraced in those provinces, being chiefly uninhabited. These were the leading considerations which induced me to authorize the terms of peace which were proposed. They were rejected, and, negotiations being at an end, hostilities were renewed. An assault was made by our gallant army upon the strongly-fortified places near the gates of the city of Mexico, and upon the city itself; and after several days of sever conflict, the Mexican forces, vastly superior in numbers to our own, were driven from the city, and it was occupied by our troops.

Immediately after the information was received of the unfavorable result of the negociations, believing that his continued presence with the army could be productive of no good, I determined to recall our commissioner. A despatch to this effect was transmitted to him on the sixth of October last. The Mexican government will be informed of his recall; and that, in the existing state of things I shall not deem it proper to make any further overtures of peace, but shall be at all times ready to receive and consider any proposals which may be made by Mexico.

Since the liberal proposition of the United States was authorized to be made in April last, large expenditures have been incurred, and the precious blood of many of our patriotic fellow citizens has been shed in the prosecution of the war. This consideration and the obstinate perseverance of Mexico in protracting the war, must influence the terms of peace which it may be deemed proper hereafter to accept.

Our arms having been every where victorious, having subjected to our military occupation a large portion of the enemy's country including his capital, and negotiations for peace having failed, the important questions arise. In what maner the war ought to be prosecuted? and what should be our future policy. I cannot doubt that we should secure and render available the conquests which we have already made; and that with this view, we should hold and occupy, by our naval and military forces, all the ports, towns, cities, and provinces now in our occupation, or which may hereafter fall into our possession: that we should press forward our military operations, and levy, such military contributions on the enemy as may, as far as practicable, delay the expenses of the war.

Had he government of Mexico acceded to the equitable and liberal terms proposed, that mode of adjustment would have been preferred. Mexico having declined to do this, and failed to offer any other terms which could be accepted by the United States, the national honor, no less than the public interests, requires that the war should be prosecuted with increased energy and power until a just and satisfactory peace can be obtained. In the meantime, as Mexico refuses all indemnity, we should adopt measures to indemnify ourselves, by appropriating permanently a portion of her territory. Early after the commencement of the war, New Mexico and the Californians were taken possession of by our forces. Our military and naval commanders were ordered to conquor and hold them; subject to be disposed of by a treaty of peace.

These provinces are now in our undisputed occupation, and have been so for many months; all resistance on the part of Mexico having ceased within their limits. I am satisfied that they should never be surrendered to Mexico. Should Congress concur with me in this opinion, and that they should be retained by the United States as indemnity. I canperceive no good reason why the civil jurisdiction and laws of the U. S. should not at once be extended over them. To wait for a treaty of peace, such as we are willing to make, by which our relations towards them would not be changed, cannot be good policy; whilst our own interest, and that of the people inhabiting them, require that a stable, responsible, and free government under our authority should, as soon as possible, be established over them.

Should Congress, therefore, determine to hold these provinces permanently, and that they shall hereafter be considered as constituent parts of our country, the early establishment of territorial governments over them will be important for the more perfect protection of persons and property; and I recommend that such territorial governments be established. It will promote peace and tranquility among the inhabitants, by allaying all apprehension that they may still entertain of being again subjected to the jurisdiction of Mexico. I invite the early and favorable consideration of Congress to this important subject.

Besides New Mexico and the Californias, there are other Mexican provinces which have been reduced to our possession by conquest. These other Mexican provinces are now governed by our military and naval commanders, under the general authority which is conferred upon a conqueror by the laws of war. They should continue to be held as a means of coercing Mexico to accede to just terms of peace. Civil as well as military officers are requested to conduct such a government.

Adequate compensation to be drawn from contributions levied on the enemy should be fixed by law for such officers as may be thus employed. What further provisions may become necessary and what final disposition it may be proper to make of them, must depend on the future progress of the war, and the course which Mexico may think prper hereafter to pursue.

With the views I entertain, I cannot favor the policy which has been suggested, either to withdraw our army, or to retire to a designated line, and to simply hold and defend it. To withdraw our army altogether from the conquests they have made by deeds of unparalleled bravery, and at the expense of so much blood and treasure, in a just war on our part, and one which, by the act of the enemy, we could not honorable have avoided, would be to degrade the nation in its own estimation and in that of the world.

To retire to a line, and simply hold and defend it, would not end the war. On the contrary, it would encourage Mexico to persevere and tend to protract it indefinitely. It is not to be expected that Mexico, after refusing to establish such a line as a permanent boundary, when our victorious army are in possession of her capital, and in the heart of her country, would permit us to hold it without rosistance. That she would continue the war and in the most harrassing and annoying form, there can be no doubt. A border warfare of the most savage character, extending over a long line, would be unceasingly waged. It would require an army to be kept constantly in the field, stationed at posts and garrisons along such a line to protect and defend it. The enemy, relieved from the pressure of our arms on his coast and the populous parts of the interior, would direct his attention to this line, and selecting an isolated place for an attack, would concentrate his force upon it. This would be a condition of affairs which the Mexicans pursuing their favorite system of guerilla warfare, would probably prefer to any other.

Were we to assume a defensive attitude on such a line, all the advantages of such a state of war would be on the side of the enemy.—We could levy no contributions upon him or in any other way make him feel the pressure of the war, but must remain inactive and await his approach, being in constant uncertainty at what point on the line, or the time, he might make an assault. He may assemble and organise an overwhelming force in the interior, on his own side of the line, and concealing his purpose, make a sudden assault upon some one of our posts so distant from any other as to prevent the possibility of timely succor or reinforcements; and in this way our gallant army would be exposed to the danger of being cut off in detail; or if, by their unequalled bravery and prowes every where exhibited during this war, they should repulse the enemy, their numbers stationed at any one post may be too small to pursue him. If the enemy be repulsed in one attack, he would have nothing to do but to retreat to his own side of the line, and being in no fear of a pursuing army, may reinforce himself at leisure, for another attack on the same or some other post. He may, too, cross the line between our posts, make rapid incursions into the country which we hold, murder the inhabitants, commit depredations on the, and then retreat to the interior before a sufficient force can be concentrated to pursue him.

Such would probably be the harrassing character of a more defensive war on our part. If our forces, when attacked, or threatened with attack, be permitted to cross the line, drive back the enemy, and conquer him, this would be again to invade the enemy's country, after having lost all the advantages of the conquests we have already made, by having voluntarily abandoned them. To hold such a line successfully and in security, it is far from being certain that it would not require as large an army as would be necessary to hold all the conquests we have already made, and continue the prosecution of the war in the enemy's country. It is also far from being certain that the expenses of war would be diminished by such a policy.

I am persuaded that the best means of vindicating the national honor and interest, and bringing the war to an honorable close, will be to prosecute it with increased energy and power in the vital parts of the enemy's country.

In my annual message to Congress of December last, I declared that, "the war has not been waged with a view to conquest; but having been commenced by Mexico, it has been carried into the enemy's country, and will be vigorously prosecuted there, with a view to obtain an honorable peace, and thereby secure ample indemnity for the expenses of the war, as well as to our much injured citizens, who hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico." Such, in my judgment, continues to be our true policy—indeed, the only policy which will probably secure a permanent peace.

It has never been contemplated by me, as an object of the war, to make a permanent conquest of the Republic of Mexico, or to annihilate her separate existence as an independent nation. On the contrary, it has ever been my desire that she should maintain her nationality, and, under a good goverment adapted to her condition, be a free, independent and prosperous republic. The United States were the first among the nations to recognize her independence and have always desired her to be on terms of amity and good neighborhood with her. This she would not suffer. By her own conduct we have been compelled to engage in the present war. In its prosecution, we seek not her overthrow as a nation; but, in vindicating our national honor, we seek to obtain redress for the wrongs she has done us, and indemnity for our just demands against her. We demand an honorable peace; and that peace must bring with it indemnity for the past and security for the future. Hitherto Mexico has refused all accommodation by which such a peace could be obtained.

Whilst our armies have advanced from victory to victory, from the commencement of the war, it has always been with the olive-branch of peace in their hands; and it has been in the power of Mexico, at every step, to arrest hostilities by accepting it.

One great obstacle to the a tainment of peace has, undoubtedly, arisen from the fact, that Mexico has been so long held in subjection by one faction of military usurper after an other; and such has been the condition of insecurity in which their successive governments have been placed, that each has been deterred from making peace lest from this cause, a rival faction might expel it from power. Such was the fate of President Herrera's administration in 1845, for being disposed even to listen to the overtures of the United States to prevent the war, as is fully confirmed by an official correspondence which took place in the month of August last, between him and his government, a copy of which is herewith communicated. "For this cause alone, the revolution which displaced him from power was set on foot by General Paredes. Such may be the condition of the insecurity of the present government.

There can be no doubt that the peaceable and well disposed inhabitants of Mexico are convinced that it is the true interest of their country to conclude an honorable peace with the United States; but the apprehension of becoming the victims of some military faction or usurper may have prevented them from manifesting their feelings by any public act. The removal of any such apprehension would probably cause them to speak their sentiments freely and to adopt the measures necessary for the restoration of peace. With a people distracted and divided by contending factions, and a government subject to constant changes, by successive revolutions, the continued success of our arms may fail to secure a satisfactory peace. In such event, it may become proper for our commanding generals in the field to give encouragement and assurances of protection to the friends of peace in Mexico in the establishment and maintenance of a free republican government of their own choice, able and willing to conclude a peace which would be just to them, and secure to us the indemnity we demand. This may become the only mode of obtaining such a peace.—Should such be the result, the war which Mexico has forced upon us would thus be converted into a enduring blessing to herself. After finding her torn and distracted by factions, and ruled by military usurpers, we should then leave her with a republican government in the enjoyment of real independence, and domestic peace and prosperity, performing all her relative duties in the great family of nations, and promoting her own happines by wise laws and their faithful execution.

If, after affording this encouragement and protection, and after all the preserving and sincere efforts we have made, from the moment Mexico commenced the war, and prior to that time, to adjust our differences with her, we shall ultimately fail, then we shall have exhausted all honorable means in pursuit of peace, and must continue to occupy her country with our troops, taking the full measure of of indemnity into our own hands, and must enforce the terms which our honor demands.

To act otherwise in the existing state of things in Mexico, and to withdraw our army without a peace, would not only leave all the wrongs of which we complain unredressed, but would be the signal of new revolutions—all alike hostile to peaceful relations with the United States.

Besides, there is danger, if our troops were withdrawn before a peace was concluded, that the Mexican people, wearied with successive revolutions, and deprived of protection for their person and property, might at length be inclined to yield to foreign influences, and to cast themselves into the arms of some European monarch for protection from the anarchy and suffering which would ensue. This, for our own safety, and in pursuance of our established policy, we should be compelled to resist. We could never consent that Mexico should be thus converted into a monarchy governed by a foreign prince.

Mexico is our near neighbor; and her boundaries are coterminous with our own, through the whole extent accross the North American continent, from ocean to ocean. Both politically and commercially, we have the deepest interest in her regeneration and prosperity.—Indeed, is it impossible that, with any just regard to our own safety, we can ever become indifferent to her fate.

It may be that the Mexican government and people have misconstrued or misunderstood our forbearance, and our objects, in desiring to conclude an amicable adjustment of the existing differences between the two countries. They may have supposed that we would submit to terms degrading to the nation; or they may have drawn false inferences from the supposed division of opinion in the U. States on the subject of the war, and may have calculated to gain much by protracting it; and, indeed, that we might ultimately abandon it altogether, without insisting on any indemnity, territorial or otherwise. Whatever may be the false impressions under which they acted, the adoption and prosecution of the energetic policy proposed, must soon undeceive them.

In the future prosecution of the war the enemy must be made to feel its pressure more than they have heretofore done. At its commencement it was deemed proper to conduct it in a spirit of forbearance and liberality. With this end in view early measures were adopted to conciliate, as far as a state of war would permit, the mass of the Mexican population; to convince them that the war was waged not against the peaceful inhabitants of Mexico, but against their faithless government, which had commenced hostilities; to remove from their minds the false impressions which their designing and interested rulers had artfully attempted to make, that the war on our part was one of conquest; that it was a war against their religion and their churches, which were to be desecrated and overthrown, and that their rights of person and private property would be violated.—To remove these false impressions, our commanders in the field were directed scrupulously to respect their religion, their churches, and their church property, which were in no manner to be violated; they were directed also to respect the rights of persons and property of all who should not take up arms against us.

Assurances to this effect were given to the Mexican people by Major General Taylor, in a proclamation issued in pursuance of instructions from the Secretary of War, in the month of June, 1846, and again by Major General Scott, who acted upon his own convictions of the propriety of issuing it in a proclamation of the 11th of May, 1847.

In this spirit of liberality and conciliation, and with a view to prevent the body of the Mexican population from taking up arms against us, was the war conducted on our part. Provisions and other supplies furnished to our army by Mexican citizens were paid for at fair and liberal prices a great upon by the parties. After the lapse of a few months, it became apparent that these assurances, and this mild treatment, had failed to produce the desired effect upon the Mexican population. While the war had been conducted on our part according to the most humane and liberal principles, observed by civilized nations, it was waged in a far different spirit on the part of Mexico. Not appreciating our forbearance, the Mexican people generally became hostile to the United States, and availed themselves of every opportunity to commit the most savage excesses upon our troops. Large numbers of the population took up arms, and engaging in guerilla warfare, robbed and murdered in the most cruel manner, individual soldiers, or small parties, whom accident or other causes had separated from the main body of our army; bands of guerrillas and robbers infested the roads, harrassed our rains; and, when ever it was in their power, cut off our supplies.

The Mexicans having shown themselves to be wholly incapable of appreciating our forbearance and liberality, it was deemed proper to change the manner of conducting the war, by making them feel its pressure according to the usages observed under similar circumstances by all other civilized nations.

Accordingly, as early as the twenty-second of September, 1846, instructions were given by the Secretary of war to Maj. Gen. Taylor to "draw supples" for our army "from the enemy, without paying for them, and to require contributions for its support," if in that way he was satisfied he could "get abundant supplies for his forces." In directing the execution of these instructions, much was necessarily left to the discretion of the commanding officer, who was best acquainted with the circumstances by which he was surrounded, the wants of the army and the practicability of enforcing the measure.

Gen. Taylor on the twenth-sixth of October, 1846, replied, from Monterey, that "it would have been impossible hitherto, and is so now, to sustain the army to any extent by forced contributions of money or supplies." For the reasons assigned by him, he did not adopt the policy of his instructions, but declared his readiness to do so, "should the army, in its future operations, reach a portion of the country which may be made to supply the troops with advantage." He continued to pay for the articles of supply which were drawn from the enemy's country.

Similar instructions were issued to Major General Scott on the third of April, 1847, who replied, from Jalapa, on the twentieth of May 1847 that, if it be expected that "the army is to support itself by forced contributions levied upon the country, we may ruin and exasperate the inhabitants, and strave ourself." The same direction was given to him that had been to Gen. Taylor in this respect.—Gen Scott, for the reasons assigned by him, also continued to pay for the articles of supply for the army which were drawn from the enemy.

After the army had reached the heart of the most wealthy portion of Mexico, it was supposed that, the obstacles which had before that time prevented it would not be such as to render impracticable the levy of forced contributions for its support; and on the first of September, and again on the sixth of Oct. 1847, the order was repeated in despatches addressed by the Secretary of war, to General Scott, and his attention was again called to the importance of making the enemy bear the burdens of the war by requiring them to furnish the means of supporting our army; and he was directed to adopt this policy, unless, by doing so, there was danger of depriving the army of the necessary supplies. Copies of these despatches were forwarded to Gen. Taylor for his government.

On the 31st of March last, I caused an order to be issued to our military and naval commanders to levy and collect a military contribution upon all vessels and merchandize which might enter any of the ports of Mexico in our military occupation, and to apply such contributions towards defraying the expenses of the war. By virtue of the right of conquest and the laws of war, the conqueror, consulting his own safety or convenience, may either exclude foreign commerce from all such ports, or permit it upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe. Before the principal ports of Mexico were blockaded by our navy, the revenue derived from impost duties, under the laws of Mexico, was paid into the Mexican treasury. After these ports had fallen into our military possession, the blockade was raised, and commerce with them permitted upon prescribed terms and conditions. They were opened to the trade of all nations upon the payment of duties more moderate in their amount than those which had been previously levied by Mexico; and the revenue, which was formerly paid into the Mexican treasury, was directed to be collected by our military and naval officers, and applied to the use of our army and navy. Care was taken that the officers, soldiers and sailors of our army and navy should be exempted from operations of the order: and as the merchandise imported upon which the order operated must be consumed by Mexican citizens, the contributions expected were, in effect, the seizure of the public revenues of Mexico, and the application of them to our own use. In directing this measure, the object was to compel the enemy to contribute, as far as practicable, towards the expenses of the war.

For the amount of contributions which have been levied in this form, I refer you to the accompanying reports of the Secretary of War and of the Secretary of the Navy, by which it appears that a sum exceeding half a million of dollars has been collected.

This amount would undoubtedly have been much larger, but for the difficulty of keeping open communications between the coast and the interior, so as to enable owners of the merchandise imported, to transport and vend it to the inhabitants of the country. It is confidently expected that this difficulty will, to a great extent, be soon removed by our increased forces which have been sent to the field.

Measures have recently been adopted by which the internal as well as external revenues of Mexico, in all places in our military occupation, will be seized and appropriated to the use of our army and navy.

The policy of levying upon the enemy contributions in every form, consistently with the laws of nations, which it may be practicable for our military commanders to adopt, should, in my judgement, be rigidly enforced, and orders to this effect have accordingly been given. By such a policy, at the same time that our own treasury will be relieved from a heavy drain, the Mexican people will be made to feel the burthens of the war, and, consulting their own interests, may be induced the more readily to require their rulers to accede to a just peace.

After the adjournment of the last session of Congress, events transpired in the prosecution of the war which, in my judgment, required a greater number of troops in the field than had been anticipated. The strength of the army was accordingly increased by "accepting" the services of all the volunteer forces authorized by the act of the thirteenth of May, 1846, without setting a construction on that act, the correctness of which was seriously questioned. The volunteer forces now in the field, with those which had been "accepted," to "serve for twelve months," and were discharged at the end of their term of service, exhaust the fifty thousand men authorised by that act. Had it been clear that a proper construction of the act warranted it, the services of an additional number would have been called for and accepted, but doubts exitsing upon this point, he power was not exercised.

It is deemed important that Congress should at an early period of their session, confer the authority to raise an additional regular force to serve during the war with Mexico, and to be discharged upon the conclusion and ratification of a treaty of peace. I invite the attension of Congress to the views presented by the Secretary of War in his report upon this subject.

I recommend, also, that authority be given by law to call for and accept the services of an additional number of volunteers, to be exercised at such time and to such extent as the emergencies of the service may require.

In prosecuting the war with Mexico, whilst the utmost care has been taken to avoid every just cause of complaint on the part of neutral nations and none has been given, liberal privileges have been granted to their commerce in the ports of the enemy in our military occupation.

The difficulty with the Brazilian government, which at one time threatened to interrupt the friendly relations between the two countries, will, I trust be speedily adjusted. I have received information that an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States will shortly be appointed by his Imperial Majesty, and it is hoped that he will come instructed and prepared to adjust all remaining differences between the two governments in a manner acceptable and honorable to both. In the meantime, I have every reason to believe that nothing will occur to interrupt our amicably relations with Brazil.

It has been my constant effort to maintain and cultivate the most intimate relations of friendship with all the independent Powers of South America; and this policy has been attended with the happiest results. It is true that the settlement and payment of many just claims of American citizens against these nations have been long delayed. The peculiar position in which they have been placed, and the desire on the part of my predecessors, as well as myself, to grant them the utmost indulgence, have hitherto prevented these claims from being urged in a manner demanded by strict justice. The time has arrived when they ought to be finally adjusted and liquidated, and efforts are now making for that purpose.

It is proper to inform you that the government of Peru has, in good faith, paid the first two instalments of the indemnity of $30,000 each, and the greater portion of the interest due thereon, in execution of the convention between that government and the United States, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Lima, on the 31st October, 1846. The Attorney General of the United States, early in August last, completed the adjudication of the claims under this convention, and made his report thereon, in pursuance of the act of the 8th of August, 1846. The sums to which the claimants are respectively entitled, will be paid on demand at the treasury.

I invite the early attention of Congress to the present condition of our citizens in China. By our treaty with that power, Americans citizens withdrawn from the jurisdiction, whether criminal, of the Chinese government, and placed under that of our public functionaries in the country. By these alone can our citizens be tried and punished for the commission of any crime by those alone can questions be decided between them, involving the rights of person and property and by these alone can contracts be enforced, as to which they may have entered with

and ninety dollars and thirty-seven cents, of which there was derived from customs twenty- three million seven hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-four dollars and sixty-six cents; from sales of public lands two million four hundred and ninety-eight thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars and twenty cents; and from incidental and miscellaneous sources, one hundred thousand five hundred and seventy dollars and fifty-one cents. The last fiscal year during which this amount was received embraced five months under the tariff of 1842 *and seven months during which the tariff of* 1816 was in force. During the five months under the act of 1842, the amount received from customs was seven million eight hundred and forty two thousand three hundred and six dollars and ninety cents, and during the seven months under the act of 1846, the amount received was fifteen million nine hundred and five thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars and seventy-six cents.

The net revenue from customs during the year ending on the first of December, 1846, being the last year of the tariff of 1842, was twenty-two million nine hundred and seventy-one thousand four hundred and three dollars and ten cents; and the net revenue from customs during the year ending on the 1st of December 1847, being the first year under the operation of the tariff act of 1846, was about thirty-one million five hundred thousand dollars; being an increase of revenue for the first year under the tariff act of 1846, of more than eight million five hundred thousand dollars over that of the last year under the tariff of 1842.

The expenditures during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June last, fifty-nine million four hundred and fifty one thousand one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and sixty-five cents; of which three million five hundred and twenty-two thousand and eighty-two dollars and thirty-seven cents was on account of payment of principal and interest of the *public debt, including treasury notes redeemed* and not funded. The expenditures exclusive of payment of the public debt were fifty five million nine hundred and twenty-nine thousand and ninety five dollars and twenty-eight cents.

It is estimated that the receipts into the treasury for the year ending on the 30th of June 1848, including the balance in the treasury on the first of July, last, will amount to forty-two million eight hundred and eighty-six thousand five hundred and forty five dollars and eighty cents, of which it is estimated thirty-one million will be derived from customs; three million five hundred thousand from the sale of the public lands, four hundred thousand from incidental sources, including sales made by the Solicitor of the Treasury; and six million two hundred and fifty *five thousand* two hundred and ninety-four dollars and 55 cents from loans already authorized by law, which together with the balance in the treasury on the first of July last, make the sum estimated.

The expenditures for the same period, if peace with Mexico shall not be concluded, & the army shall be increased as is proposed will amount, including the necessary pay*ments on account of principal and interest of* the public debt and treasury notes, to fifty eight millions six hundred and sixty dollars and seven cents.

On the first of the present month, the a*mount of the public debt actually incurred,* including treasury notes, was forty-five million *six hundred and fifty nine thousand six*-hundred and fifty nine dollars and forty cents. The public debt due on the 4th of March, 1845, including treasury notes was seven million seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand seventeen hundred ninety-nine dollars & sixty two cents; and consequently the addition *made to the public debt since that time is* twenty-seven million eight hundred seventy thousand eight hundred and fifty nine dollars and seventy-eight cents.

Of the loan of twenty-three millions, authorized by the act of the twenty eighth of January, 1847, the sum of five millions was *paid out to the public creditors, or exchanged* at par for specie; the remaining eighteen millions was offered for specie to the highest bidder not below par, by an advertisement issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and published from the ninth of February until the tenth of April, 1847, when it was awarded to the several highest bidders, at premiums varying from one-eighth of one per cent. to two per cent. above par. The premium has been paid into the treasury, and the sums awarded deposited in specie in the treasury as fast as it was required by the wants of the government.

To meet the expenditures for the remainder of the present and for the next fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1849, a further loan in aid of the ordinary revenues of the government, will be necessary. Retaining a sufficient surplus in the treasury, the loan required for the remainder of the present fiscal year will be about eighteen millions five hundred thousand dollars. If the duty on tea and coffee be imposed, and the graduation of the price of the public lands shall be made at an early period of your session, as recommended, the loan for the present fiscal year may be reduced to seventeen millions of dollars. The loan may be further reduced by whatever amount of expenditures can be saved by military contributions collected in Mexico. The most vigorous measures for the augmentation of these contributions have been directed, and a very considerable sum is expected from that source. Its amount cannot, however, be calculated with any certainty. It is recommended that the loan to be made be authorized upon the same terms, and, for the same time, as that which was authorized under the provisions of the act of the 28th of January, 1847.

Should the war in Mexico be continued until the 30th of June, 1849, it is estimated that a further loan of twenty million five hundred thousand dollars will be required for the fiscal year ending on that day, in case no duty be imposed on tea and coffee, and the public lands be not reduced and graduated in price, and no military contributions shall be collected in Mexico. If the duty on tea and coffee be imposed, and the lands be reduced and graduated in price, as proposed, the loan may be reduced to seventeen millions of dollars, and will be subject to be still further reduced by the amount of the military contribution which may be collected in Mexico. It is not proposed, however, at *present*, to ask Congress for authority to negotiate this loan for the next fiscal year, as it is hoped that the loan asked for the remainder of the present fiscal year, aided by military contributions which may be collected in Mexico, may be sufficient. If, contrary to my expectations there should be a necessity for it, the fact will be communicated to Congress in time for their action during the present session. In no event will a sum exceeding six millions of dollars of this amount be needed before the session of Congress in Dec. 1848.

The act of the 30th of July, 1846, "reducing the duties on imports," has been in force since the 1st of December last; and I am gratified to state, that all the beneficial effects which were anticipated from its operation have been fully realized. The public revenue derived from customs during the year ending on the 1st of December, 1847, exceeds by more than eight *millions of dollars* the amount received in the preceding year under the operation of the act of 1842, which was superseded and repealed by it. Its effects are visible in the great and almost unexampled prosperity which prevails in every branch of business.

While the repeal of the prohibitory and restrictive duties of the act of 1842, and the substitution in their place of reasonable revenue rates levied on articles imported according to their actual value has increased the revenue and augmented our foreign trade, all the great interest of the country have been advanced and promoted.

The great and important interests of agriculture, which has been not only too much neglected, but actually taxed under the protective policy for the benefit of other interests have been relieved of the burdens which that policy imposed on them: and our farmers and planters, *under a more just and liberal* commercial policy, are finding new and profitable markets abroad for their augmented products.

Our commerce is rapidly increasing, and is extending more widely the circle of international exchanges. Great as has been the increase of our imports during the past year, our exports of domestic products sold in foreign *markets have been still greater.*

Our navigating interest is eminently prosperous. The number of vessels built in the U. States has been greater than during any preceeding period of equal length. Large profits have been derived by those who have constructed as well as by those who have navigated them. Should the ratio of increase in number of our merchant vessels be progressive, and be as great for the future as during the past year, the time is not distant when our tonage and commercial marine will be *larger than that of any other nation in the* world.

Whilst the interests of agriculture, of commerce and of navigation have been enlarged and invigorated, it is highly gratifying to observe that our manufacturers are also in a prosperous condition. None of the ruinous effects upon this interest, which were apprehended by some, as the result of the operation of the revenue system established by the act of 1846, have been experienced. On the contrary, the number of manufactories, and the amount of capital invested in them, is steadily and rapidly increasing, affording gratifying *proofs that American enterprise and skill em*ployed in this branch of domestic industry, with no other advantages than those fairly & incidentally accruing, from a just system of revenue duties, are abundantly able to meet successfully all competition from abroad, and still derive fair and remunerating profits.

While capital invested in manufactures is yielding adequate and fair profits under the new system, the wages of labor, whether employed in manufactures, agriculture, commerce, or navigation, have been augmented. The toiling millions, whose daily labor furnishes the supply of food and raiment, and all *the necessaries and comforts of life, are re*ceiving higher wages, and more steady and permanent employment than in any other country, or at any previous period of our own history.

So successful have been all branches of our industry, that a foreign war, which generally *diminishes the resources of the nation, has in* no essential degree retarded our onward progress, or checked our general prosperity.

With such gratifying evidences of prosperity, and of the successful operation of the revenue act of 1846, every consideration of public policy recommends that it shall remain unchanged. It is hoped that the system of impost duties which it established may be regarded as the permanent policy of the country, and that the great interests affected by it may not again be subject to be injuriously disturbed, as they have heretofore been, by frequent and sometimes sudden changes.

For the purpose of increasing the revenues, and without changing or modifying the rates imposed by the act of 1846 on the dutiable articles embraced by its provisions, I again recommend to your favorable consideration the expediency of levying a revenue duty on tea and coffee. The policy which exempted these articles from duty during peace, and when the revenue to be derived from them was not needed, ceases to exist when the country is engaged in war, and requires the use of all its available resources. It is a tax which would be so generally diffused among the people, that it would be felt oppressive by none, and be complained of by none. It is believed that there are not in the list of imported articles, any which are more properly the subject of war duties than tea and coffee.

It is estimated that three millions of dollars would be derived annually by a moderate duty imposed on these articles.

Should Congress avail itself of this additional source of revenue, not only would the amount of the public loan rendered necessary by the war with Mexico be diminished to that extent, but the public credit, and the public confidence in the ability and determination of the government to meet all its engagements promptly, would be more firmly established, and the reduced amount of the loan which it may be necessary to negotiate could be probably be obtained at cheaper rates

Congress is, therefore, called upon to determine whether it is wiser to impose the war duties recommended, or, by omitting to do so, increase the public debt annually three millions of dollars so long as loans shall be required to prosecute the war, and afterwards provide in some other form, to pay the semi-annual interest upon it, and ultimately to extinguish the principal. If, in addition to these duties, Congress should graduate and reduce the price of such of the public lands as experience has proved will not command the price placed on them by the government, an additional annual income to the treasury of between half a million and a million of dollars, it is estimated would be derived from this source. Should both measures receive the sanction of Congress, the annual amount of public debt necessary to be contracted during the continuance of the war would be reduced near four millions of dollars. The duties recommended to be levied on tea and coffee, it is proposed shall be limited in their duration to the end of the war, and until the public debt rendered necessary to be contracted by it shall be discharged. The amount of the public debt to be contracted should be limited to the lowest practical sum, and should be extinguished as early after the conclusion of the war as the means of the treasury will permit.

With this view, it is recommended that, as soon as the war shall be over, all the surplus in the treasury, not needed for other indispensable objects, shall constitute a sinking fund, to be applied to the purchase of this funded debt, and that authority be conferred by the law for that purpose.

The act of the sixth of August, 1846, "to establish a warehousing system," has been in operation more than a year, and has proved to be an important auxiliary to the tariff of 1846, in augmenting the revenue, and extending the commerce of the country. Whilst it has tended to enlarge commerce, it has been beneficial to our manufactures, by diminishing forced sales at auction of foreign goods at low prices, to raise the duties to be advanced on them, and by checking fluctuations in the market. The system, although sanctioned by the experience of other countries, was entirely new in the United States, and is susceptible of improvement in some of its provisions. The Secretary of the Treasury, upon whom was devolved large discretionary powers in carrying this measure into effect, has collected, and is now collecting, the practical results of the system in other countries, where it has long been established, and will report at an early period of your session such further regulations suggested by the investigation as may render it still more effective and beneficial.

By the act to "provide for the better organization of the treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping and disbursement of the public revenue," all banks were discontinued as fiscal agents of the government, and the paper currency issued by them was no longer permitted to be received in payment of public dues.

The constitutional treasury created by this act went into operation on the first of January last. Under the system established by it, the public moneys have been collected, safely kept, and disbursed by the direct agency of officers of the government in gold and silver; and transfers of large amounts have been made from points of collection to points of disbursement, without loss to the treasury, or injury, or inconvenience to the trade of the country.

While the fiscal operations of the government have been conducted with regularity and ease, under this system, it has had a salutary effect in checking and preventing an undue inflation of the paper currency issued by the banks which existed under State charters.—Requiring, as it does, all dues to the government to be paid in gold and silver, its effect is to restrain excessive issues of bank paper by the banks disproportioned to the specie in their vaults, for the reason that they are at all times liable to be called on by the holders of their notes for their redemption, in order to obtain specie for the payment of duties and other public liabilities. The banks, therefore, must keep their business within prudent limits, and be always in a condition to meet such calls, or run the hazard of being compelled to suspend specie payments, and be thereby discredited.

The amount of specie imported into the United States during the last fiscal year was twenty-four millions one hundred and twenty-one thousand 589 dollars; of which there was retained in this country twenty-two million two hundred and seventy-six thousand one hundred and seventy dollars.—Had the former financial system prevailed, and the public moneys been placed on deposite in banks, nearly the whole of this amount would have gone into their vaults, not to be thrown into circulation by them, but to be withheld from the hands of the people as a currency, and made the basis of a new and enormous issue of bank paper. A large proportion of the specie imported has been paid into the treasury for public dues; and after having been, to a great extent, re-coined at the mint, has been paid out to the public creditors, and gone into circulation as a currency among the people. The amount of gold and silver coin now in circulation in the country is larger than at any former period.

The financial system established by the constitutional treasury has been, thus far eminently successful in its operations; and I recommend an adherence to all its essential *provisions, and especially to that vital provi*sion which wholly separates the government from all connection with banks, and excludes bank paper from all revenue receipts.

In some of its details, not involving its general principles, the system is defective, and will require modification. These defects, and such amendments as are deemed important, were set forth in the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. These amendments are again recommended to the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

During the past year, the coinage at the mint and its branches has exceeded $20,000,000.—This has consisted chiefly in converting the coins of foreign countries into American coin.

The largest amount of foreign coin imported has been received at New-York; and if a branch mint were established at that city, all the foreign coin received at that port could at once be converted into our own coin, without the expense, risk, and delay of transporting it to the mint for that purpose, and the amount received would be much larger.

Experience has proved that foreign coin, and especially foreign gold coin, will not circulate extensively as a currency among the people. The important measure of extending our specie circulation, both of gold and silver, and of diffusing it among the people, can only be effected by converting such foreign coin into American coin.—I repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual message for the establishment of a branch of the mint of the United States at the city of New York.

All the public lands which had been surveyed and were ready for market have been proclaimed for sale during the past year. The quantity offered for sale, under proclamations issued since the 1st of January last, amounts to nine millions one hundred and thirty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty-one acres. The prosperity of the Western States and Territories in which these lands lie will be advanced by their speedy sale.—By withholding them from market, their growth and increase of population would be retarded, while thousands of our enterprising and meritorious *frontier population* would be deprived of the opportunity of securing freeholds for themselves and their families. But in addition to the general consideration which rendered the early sale of these lands proper, it was a leading object at this time to derive as large a sum as possible from this source, and thus diminish by that amount, the public loan rendered necessary by the existence of a foreign war.

It is estimated that not less than ten millions of acres of the public lands will be surveyed and be in a condition to be proclaimed for sale during the year 1848.

In my last annual message I presented the reasons which, in my judgment, rendered it proper to graduate and reduce the price of such of the *public lands as have remained unsold for long pe*riods after they had been offered for sale at public auction.

Many millions of acres of public lands lying within the limits of several of the Western States have been offered in the market, and been subject to sale at private entry for more than twenty years, and large quantities for more than thirty years, at the lowest price prescribed by the existing laws, and it has been found that they will not command that price. They must remain unsold and uncultivated for an indefinite period, unless the price demanded for them by the government shall be reduced. No satisfactory reason is perceived why they should be longer held at rates above their real value. At the present period an additional reason exists for adopting the measure recommended. When the country is engaged in a foreign war, and we must necessarily resort to loans, it would seem to be the dictate of wisdom that we should avail ourselves of all our resources, and thus limit the amount of the public indebtedness to the lowest possible sum.

I recommend that the existing laws on the subject of pre-emption rights be amended and modified so as to operate prospectively, and to embrace all who may settle upon the public lands and make improvements upon them before they are surveyed, as well as afterwards, in all cases where such settlements may be made after the Indian title shall have been extinguished.

If the right of pre-emption be thus extended, it will embrace a large and meritorious class of our citizens. It will increase the number of small freeholders upon our borders, who will be enabled thereby to educate their children, and otherwise materially improve their condition, while they will be found at all times, as they have ever proved themselves to be, in the hour of danger to our country, among our hardiest and best volunteer soldiers, ever ready to tender their services in cases of emergency, and among the last to leave the field as long as an enemy remains to be encountered. Such a policy will also impress these patriotic pioneer emigrants with deeper feelings of gratitude for the parental care of their government, when they find their dearest interests secured to them by the permanent laws of the land, and that they are no longer in danger of losing their homes and hard-earned improvements by being brought into competition with a more wealthy class of purchasers at the land sales.

The attention of Congress was invited, at their last and the preceding session, to the importance of establishing a territorial government over our possessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted that there was no legislation on the subject.—Our citizens who inhabit that distant region of country are still left without the protection of our laws, or any regularly organized government.—Before the question of limits and boundaries of the territory of Oregon was definitely settled, from *the necessity of their condition*, the inhabitants had established a temporary government of their own. Besides the want of legal authority for continuing such a government, it is wholly inadequate to protect them in their rights of person and property, or to secure to them the enjoyment of the privileges of other citizens, to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States. They should have the right of suffrage, be represented in a territorial legislature, and by a delegate in Congress; and possess all the rights and privileges which citizens of other portions of the territories of the United States have heretofore enjoyed, or may now enjoy.

Our judicial system, revenue laws, laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and the protection of our laws generally, should be extended over them.

In addition to the inhabitants in that territory, who had previously emigrated to it, large numbers of our citizens have followed them during the present year; and it is not doubted that during the next and subsequent years their numbers will be greatly increased.

Congress, at its last session, established post-routes leading to Oregon, and between different points within that territory, and authorized the establishment of post-offices at "Astoria and such other places on the coast of the Pacific, within the territory of the U. States, as the public interests may require." Post-offices have accordingly been established, deputy postmasters appointed, and provision made for the transportation of the mails.

The preservation of peace with the Indian tribes residing West of the Rocky mountains will render it proper that authority should be given by law for the appointment of an adequate number of Indian agents to reside among them.

I recommend that a surveyor general's office be established in that territory, and that the public lands be surveyed and brought into market at an early day.

I recommend, also, that grants, upon liberal terms, of limited quantities of the public lands be made to all citizens of the United States who have emigrated, or may hereafter within a prescribed period emigrate, to Oregon, and settle upon them. These hardy and adventurous citizens who have encountered the dangers and privations of a long and toilsome journey, and have at length found an abiding place for themselves and their families upon the utmost verge of our western limits, should be secured in the homes which they have improved by their labor.

I refer you to the accompanying report of the Secretary of War for a detailed account of the operations of the various branches of the public service connected with the department under his charge. The duties devolving on this department have been unusually onerous and responsible during the past year, and have been discharged *with ability and success.*

Pacific relations continue to exist with the various Indian tribes, and most of them manifest a strong friendship for the United States. Some depredations were committed during the past year upon our trains transporting supplies for the army on the road between the western border of Missouri and Santa Fe. These depredations, which are supposed to have been committed by bands from the region of New Mexico, have been arrested by the presence of a military force, ordered out for that purpose. Some outrages have been perpetrated by a portion of the north-western bands upon the weaker and comparatively defenceless neighboring tribes. Prompt measures were taken to prevent such occurrences in future.

Between one and two thousand Indians, belonging to several tribes, have been removed during the year from the east of the Mississippi to the country allotted to them west of that river, as their permanent home; and arrangements have been made for others to follow.

Since the treaty of 1846 with the Cherokees, *the feuds among them appear to have subsided*, and they have become more united and contented than they have *been* for many years past. The commissioners appointed in pursuance of the act of June 27th, 1846, to settle claims arising under the treaty of 1835-36 with that tribe, have executed their duties; and after a patient investigation, and a full and fair examination of all cases brought before them, closed their labors in the month of July last. This is the fourth board of *commissioners which have been organized* under this treaty. Ample opportunity has been afforded to all those interested to bring forward their claims. No doubt is entertained that impartial justice has been done by the late board, and that all valid claims embraced by the treaty have been considered and allowed. This result, and the final settlement to be made with this tribe under the treaty of 1846, which will be completed and laid before you during your session, will adjust all questions of controversy between them and the United States, and produce a state of relations with them simple, well-defined and satisfactory.

Under the discretionary authority conferred by the act of the 3d of March last, the annuities due to the various tribes have been paid during the present year to the heads of families instead of to their chiefs, or such persons as they might designate, as required by the laws previously existing. This mode of payment has given general satisfaction to the great body of the Indians. Justice has been done to them, and they are grateful to the government for it. A few chiefs and interested persons may object to this mode of payment, but it is believed to be the only mode of preventing fraud and imposition from being practiced upon the great body of common Indians, constituting a majority of all the tribes.

It is gratifying to perceive that a number of the tribes have recently manifested an increased interest in the establishment of schools among them, and are making rapid advances in agriculture—some of them producing a sufficient quantity of food for their support, and in some cases a surplus to dispose of to their neighbors. The comforts by which those who have received even a very limited education, and have engaged in agriculture, are surrounded, tend gradually to draw off their less civilized brethren from the precarious means of subsistence by the chase to habits of labor and civilization.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a satisfactory and gratifying account of the condition and operations of the naval service during the past year. Our commerce has been pursued with increased activity, and with safety and success, in every quarter of the globe under the protection of our flag; which the navy has caused to be respected in the most distant seas.

In the Gulf of Mexico and in the Pacific, the officers and men of our squadrons have displayed distinguished gallantry, and performed valuable services. In the early stages of the war with Mexico, her ports on both coasts were blockaded, and more recently many of them have been captured and held by the navy. When acting in co-operation with the land forces, the naval officers and men have performed gallant and distinguished services on land as well as on water, and deserve the high commendation of the country.

While other maritime powers are adding to their navies large numbers of war steamers, it was a wise policy on our part to make similar additions to our navy. The four war steamers authorized by the act of the 3d of March, 1847, are in the course of construction.

In addition to the four war steamers authorized by this act, the Secretary of the Navy has, in pursuance of its provisions, entered into contracts for the construction of five steamers to be employed in the transportation of the United States mail "from New York to New Orleans, touching at Charleston, Savannah and Havanna, and from Havanna to Chagres;" for three steamers to be employed in like manner from Panama to Oregon, "so as to connect with the mail from Havanna to Chagres across the Isthmus;" and for five steamers to be employed in like manner from New York to Liverpool. These steamers will be the property of the contractors, but are to be built "under the superintendence and direction of a naval constructor in the employ of the Navy Department, and to be so constructed as to render them convertible at the least possible expense into war steamers of the first class."

A prescribed number of naval officers, as well as a post office agent, are to be on board of them, and authority is reserved to the Navy Department at all times to "exercise control over said steamships," and "to have the right to take them for the exclusive use and service of the United *States, upon making proper compensation* to the contractors therefor."

Whilst these steamships will be employed in transporting the mails of the United States coastwise, and to foreign countries, upon an annual compensation to be paid to the owners; they will be always ready, upon an emergency requiring it, to be converted into war steamers; and the right reserved to take them for public use, will add greatly to the efficiency and strength of this description of our naval force. To the steamers thus authorized under contracts made by the Secretary of the Navy, should be added five other steamers, authorized under contracts made in pursuance of law by the Postmaster General, making an addition, in the whole, of eighteen war steamers, subject to be taken for public use. As further contracts for the transportation of the mail to foreign countries may be authorized by Congress, this number may be enlarged indefinitely.

The enlightened policy by which a rapid communication with the various distant parts of the globe is established, by means of American built sea steamers, would find an ample reward in the increase of our commerce, and in making our country and its resources more favorably known abroad; but the national advantage is still greater, of having our naval officers made familiar with steam navigation; and of having the privilege of taking the ships already equipped for immediate service at a moment's notice; and will be cheaply purchased by the compensation to be paid for the transportation of the mail in them, over and above the postages received

A just national pride, no less than our commercial interests, would seem to favor the policy of augmenting the number of this description of vessels. They can be built in our country cheaper and in greater numbers than in any other in the world.

I refer you to the accompanying report of the Postmaster General for a detailed and satisfactory account of the condition and operations of that department during the past year. It is gratifying to find that, within so short a period after the reduction in the rates of postage, and notwithstanding the great increase of mail service, the revenue received for the year will be sufficient to defray all the expenses, and that no further aid will be required from the treasury for that purpose.

On the arrival of the first *American* Steamer bound to Bremen, at Southampton, in the month of June last, the British postoffice directed the collection of discriminating postages on all letters and other mailable matter, which she took out to Great Britain, or which went into the British postoffice on their way to France and other parts of Europe. The effect of the order of the British postoffice is to subject all letters and other matter transported by American steamers to double postage, one postage having been previously paid on them to the United States, while letters transported in British steamers are subject to pay but a single postage. This measure was adopted with the avowed object of protecting the British line of mail steamers now running between Boston and Liverpool, and, it permitted to continue, must speedily put an end to the transportation of all letters and other matter by American steamers, and give to the British steamers a monopoly of the business. A just and fair reciprocity is all that we desire, and on this we must insist. By our laws, no such discrimination is made against British steamers bringing letters into our ports, but all letters arriving in the United States are subject to the same rate of postage, whether brought in *British or American vessels. I refer you to the re*port of the Postmaster General for a full statement of the facts of the case, *and of the steps taken by* him to correct this inequality. He has exerted all the power conferred upon him by the existing laws.

The minister of the United States at London has brought the subject to the attention of the British government, and is now engaged in negotiations for the purpose of adjusting reciprocal postal arrangements, which shall be equally just to both countries. Should he fail in concluding such arrangements, and should Great Britain insist on enforcing the unequal and unjust measure she has adopted, it will be necessary to confer additional powers on the Postmaster General, in order to enable him to meet the emergency, and to put our steamers on an equal footing with British steamers *engaged in transporting the mail between the two* countries, and I recommend that such powers be conferred.

In view of the existing state of our country, I trust it may not be inappropriate, in closing this communication, to call to mind the words of wisdom and admonition of the first and most illustrious of my predecessors, in his farewell address to his countrymen

"The great object and best of men, who served his country so long, and loved it so much, forsaw with serious concern," the danger to our Union "of characterising parties by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western—whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views," and warned his countrymen against it

So deep and solemn was his conviction of the importance of the Union, and of preserving harmony between its different parts, that he declared to his countrymen in that address, "it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it, as a pall adium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

After the lapse of half a century, these admonitions of Washington fall upon us with all the force of truth. It is difficult to estimate the "immense value" of our glorious Union of confederated States, to which we are so much indebted for our growth in population and wealth, and for all that constitutes us a great and a happy nation. How unimportant are all our differences of opinion upon minor questions of public policy, compared with its preservation; & how scrupulously should we avoid all agitating topics which may tend to distract and divide us into contending parties, separated by geographical lines, whereby it may be weakened or endangered.

Invoking the blessing of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe upon your deliberations, it will be my highest duty, no less than my sincere pleasure, to co-operate with you in all measures which may tend to promote the honor and enduring welfare of our common country JAMES K. POLK

Washington, December, 1847

☞ SECRET MALADIES.—Among the maladies to which mankind are subject, none are of a more painful or troublesome cast than most of those comprised under this head. They are not merely local affections as *from the names* we might at first *suppose* them to be; but are constitutional—affecting the digestive and nervous systems—leaving scarcely an organ in the whole frame unimpaired by their sympathetic agency. Nevertheless, Meredith's Extract of Buchu &c. has been eminently successful in its effectually curing many and relieving a great number See advertisement.

☞ FOR SALE.—The three Story Brick Store directly north of the Reed House on French Street, known as the Higby property. It is in the heart of the business portion of the town, is in good repair and well worth the attention of purchasers in search of a location. It will be sold on very favorable terms. Enquire of Wm. A Galbraith, Attorney &c., Erie.
Erie Nov. 27, 1847. 3w28

NEW CONCERN.

H. COOK begs leave to call the attention of the public to a large and well selected stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

which have been purchased for cash and will positively be sold lower than articles of the same quality can be purchased in town as all can satisfy themselves by calling at No. 5 Bonnell Block State Street.
Erie, Dec. 11, 1847. 30

COFFEE—Laguira, Java and Rio Coffee, at very reduced prices, at No. 5 Bonnell Block.
Dec. 11. H. COOK.

SUGAR—Pulverized, Crushed, Muscovado, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugars lower than ever at No. 5 Bonnell Block.
Dec. 11. H. COOK.

TEAS—Young hyson, old hyson, hyson skin, gunpowder and powchong or black tea, cheaper than Canton tea company dare to sell, at No. 5 Bonnell Block. H. COOK.

OLIVE OIL—A superior article for family use for sale very low by H. COOK.

61 Bags Dairy Salt for sale by
Dec. 11. H. COOK.

MATS—A good assortment of buggy, gate and door Mats for sale cheap by
Dec. 11. H. COOK.

Fresh Groceries.

JUST received by latest arrival, at the old stand of Hitchcock & Zimmerly, a well selected stock of FRESH GROCERIES, of every description for family use, such as Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Aladice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, Molasses, Oils, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Tobacco, Fruit, Nuts, &c., which are offered on terms that cannot fail to suit our customers Please give us a call,
N. B.—All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for groceries.
Dec 11. A. H. HITCHCOCK.

LUMBER WANTED.

A Quantity of 5 8, 3 4 and 1 inch White wood Boards—also, Chair and Bellows Planks; for which the highest market price will be paid.
Dec. 11. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Toys! Toys!

ANY quantity of Toys suitable for Christmas and New-Year presents, to be had at No. 1, Perry Block, T. W. MOORE.
Erie, Dec. 11, 1847. 30

Wines and Liquors.

JUST received at No. 1, Perry Block, a good assortment of Wines and Liquors, for Medicines, Sacramental, Mechanical and ALL other purposes, among which may be found the following;

Pale Brandy;	Otard Brandy,
Cognac do,	St. Croix Rum
Jamaica Rum,	N. England do
Holland Gin;	Pine Apple Gin;
Port Wine,	Maderia Wine,
Scotch Whiskey	Irish Whiskey.
Monongahela do	Common do.

Dec. 11 T. W. MOORE.

On Hand

A good supply of Salt, Plaster, White Fish, Lime and Sole and Upper Leather, for sale as cheap as the cheapest by
Dec. 11 WILLIAMS & WRIGHT

Cash! Cash!!

WE wish to purchase the following articles for which the highest market price will be paid:
50 tons Pork 20 tons of Lard.
20 do Tallow, delivered at our store or Oil Factory. W. C. & R. P. HULBERT.
Dec. 11.

PAINTS.

3500 lbs. White and Red Lead and Litharge.
1500 " Whiting 300 lbs., Venitian Red,
500 " French Yellow, 150 " Paris Green,
100 " Chrom's Yellow, Green & Vermillion.
Indian Red, Utica Marine Blue, Prussian Blue Drop Black, Virdigris, Lampblack, etc. 6 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Varnish, etc., for sale by BURTON & PERKINS,
Nov. 20. Old firm of J. H. Burton & Co.

DYE STUFFS.

GROUND Logwood, fustic, camwood and Brazil wood, copperas, madder, extract log wood, sulphuric acid, cochineal, indigo, endbear, tin water, etc., at wholesale and retail, by
Nov. 20. BURTON & PERKINS.

BRUSHES.

HAIR brushes of all varieties and prices, teeth do, paint and Varnish do., flesh clothes, hat shaving, comb, scrubbing, blacking, window, hearth, counter and bottle brushes for sale by
Nov. 20, BURTON & PERKINS.

SILENCE

THAT DREADFUL COUGH THE LUNGS ARE IN DANGER, THE WORK OF THE DESTROYER HAS BEEN BEGUN. THE COUGH OF CONSUMPTION HATH IN IT A SOUND OF DEATH.

ARE YOU A MOTHER? Your darling child, your idol and earthly joy, is now perhaps confined to her chamber by a dangerous cold—her pale cheeks, her thin shrunken fingers, tell the bold disease has already gained upon her—the sound of her sepulchral cough pierces your soul.

YOUNG MAN, when just about to enter life, disease sheds a heart crushing blight over the fair prospects of the future your hectic cough and feeble limb tell of your loss of hope, but you need not despair, There is a balm which will heal the wounded lungs, it is

SHERMAN'S ALL-HEALING BALSAM.

Mrs. ATTREE, the wife of Wm. H. Attree, Esq. was given up by Dr. Sewall of Washington, Drs. Rose and McClellan of Philadelphia, Dr Roe and Dr. Mott of N. York. Her friends all thought she must die. She had every appearance of being in consumption, and was so pronounced by her physicians—Sherman's Balsam was given and it cured her.

Mrs. GARRABRANTZ, of Bull's Ferry, was also cured of consumption by this Balsam when all other remedies failed to give relief—she was reduced to a skeleton. Mr. A. C. Castle, Dentist, 281 Broadway, has witnessed its effects in several cases where no other medicine afforded relief—but the Balsam operated like a charm. Dr. C. also witnessed its wonderful effects in curing Asthma, which it never fails of doing Spitting Blood, alarming as it may be, is effectually cured by this balsam. It heals the ruptured or wounded blood vessels and makes the lungs sound again.

Rev. HENRY JONES, 100 Eighth avenue, was cured of a cough and catarrhal affection of 50 years standing.—The first dose gave him more relief than all the other medicine he had ever taken. Dr. J. Beach gave it to a sister-in-law who was laboring under consumption, and to another sorely afflicted with the Asthma. In both cases its effects were immediate, soon restoring them to comfortable health

Mrs. LUCRETIA WELLS, 95 Christie street suffered from Asthma 42 years. Sherman's Balsam relieved her at once, and she is comparatively well, being enabled to combine every attack by a timely use of this medicine.—This indeed is the great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Spitting Blood, Liver Complaints, and all the affections of the throat, and even Asthma and Consumption.

Price 25 cents and $1 per bottle.

Dr. Sherman's Office is at 106 Nassau street, N. Y.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents: O. D. Spafford, Erie; Wm. Judson & Co. Waterford; Ross & Morgan Cambridge; J. Tracy, Fairview; John McClure, Girard; W. H. Townsend, Springfield.

Likewise Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges, Tooth Paste and Poor Man's Plaster.

COUGH LOZENGES.—These Lozenges are a safe most sure and effectual remedy for coughs, and colds, tightness of the lungs or chest, &c.

WORM LOZENGES.—Those worm Lozenges have been proved in more than 1,000 000 cases to be the infallible; the only certain worm destroying medicine ever discovered. It was resorted for Dr Sherman to invent a medicine to destroy worms that children would take.—Children will take these Lozenges and cry for more

CAMPHOR LOZENGES, celebrated for giving almost instantaneous relief to persons and sick headache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, &c

DR. SHERMAN'S TOOTH PASTE.—A premium benefit, the best article known for cleansing and whitening the teeth, strengthening the gums, sweetening the breath.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.—The best strengthening plaster in the world; a sovereign remedy for pains or weakness in the back, joins, sides, breast, &c One million a year will not supply the demand. Warranted the best and cheapest. Give that will prove the fact.

The above Lozenges, Tooth Paste and Plaster, sold by the above agents for Dr. Sherman's All-Healing Balsam.
Erie Nov. 20, 1847. 6w27

CLICKNER'S

SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS,

ARE universally admitted to operate, not only as an effectual preventative, but as never failing remedy *in all diseases which come under the human frame.* Headach, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Piles Scurvy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Cholera-morbus, Worms, Whooping-cough, Consumption, Jaundice, Quinsy Scarlatina, Liver complaint Apoplexy, Cancers, Measles, Salt-Rheum, Fits, Heartburn, Erysipelas, Dysentery, Bilious fever, Colds, colds, gout, gravel, goldness's, pains in the back, inward weakness, palpitation of the heart, rising in the throat, asthma, fevers of all kinds, female complaints, stitches in the side, spitting of blood, sore eyes, scorfula, st. anthony's fire, lowness of spirits, dowling, fine albus or 6 times, fringes lung's evil, locjaw, hysterics, bile on the stomach, and all bilious affections pleurisy, c ump, swell n fees and legs, swine pox, white swelling, tremors tumors, ulcers vomiting and a host o others have successfully and repeatedly been vanquished by their powerful arm.

They have been known to effect permanent cures when all other remedies had proved unavailing, and in the last stages of disease.

They have in many cases superceded the prescription of the most eminent Physicians, and received besides their unqualified commendation.

They have been repeatedly recommended by men of the most distinguished characters throughout the land, and been sanctioned in Europe by Noblemen and Princes of Royal Blood.

They have been introduced into the Hospitals of Edinburgh, Paris, and Vienna, and through the disinterested exertions of our Foreign Ambassadors they have received the favorable commendations of the Emperor of Russia, and the Celestial Majesty of the Chinese Empire.

☞ Scarcely a Packet vessel of any reputation sails from the port of New York, without an abundant supply of the SICK MAN'S NEVER FAILING FRIEND.—☞ Agencies have been established in all the principal towns of the Union, and applications are constantly receiving us from almost numberless villages in every section of the country. Testimonials of their marvellous effects are pouring in from all quarters—and in such numbers that we have not time to read one-half of them What stronger or more convincive evidence than these important facts can the most skeptic desire? Is it possible that the many thousands who have tried CLICKNER'S PILLS can be deceived in their results? If any imposition or quackery existed, would it

The greatest Discovery of the Age!

DR. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

THIS is the first attempt to combine the ELECTRIC or MAGNETIC FLUID with Powerful Vegetable Extracts in the form of an ointment—to be applied externally for the removal of disease. The almost unlimited success it has met with stamps it at once the GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. It is constantly effecting cures of the of the utmost importance. The most incredulous are CONVINCED—the most faithless are compelled to believe in the power and value of this great remedy.

It is universally admitted to be THE MOST WONDERFUL COMBINATION KNOWN to the WORLD for the IMMEDIATE RELIEF of disease and pain.

It never fails while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and *equalize the circulating fluid*. By this means *a controlling power is gained over the most malignant forms of* DISEASE which cannot be obtained from any other remedy. Such is the power of this combination that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame in every bone and muscle, vein, nerve and ligament is scarcely bedily and made sensible of purifying and healing influence. Hence it copes as readily with *internal* as external diseases.

Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most *powerful* internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in INFLAMATION of the BOWELS—no patient ever need die with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained.—That dangerous Epidemic known as the PUTRID ERYSIPELAS can always be cured by this remedy.

For INFLAMATORY RHEUMATISM, this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared.

In 50 cases out of 100 it *will afford entire relief* to the worst cases of NERVOUS HEADACHE in *three minutes*.

For Nervous Diseases this remedy is of immence value.

Affections of the Spine Rheumatism, Lumenss, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Chills, Cholera Morbus, Agues in the Breast, Bowels Pains, Pains in the Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores &c will be immediately relieved by the use of this remedy.

DR. BINGHAM'S CERTIFICATE.

In reply to your queries with regard to the results of the Experiments I have made with your highly celebrated Magnetic Ointment; I can say with pleasure that I deem it one of the GREATEST DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE.

It is now nearly two years since I commenced using it in my practice, and I have tested it in cases of inflammation both *local and general*, of the most malignant kind with universal success; even where all internal remedies failed, I have succeeded with this.

I have treated cases of inflamation of the Brain, Inflamation of the Lungs, Inflamation of the Bowels, Inflamatory Rheumatism, and Child Bed Fever, with perfect success; also cases of Scarlet Fever, Canker Rash, and Ulcerated Throat and Lungs with like success.

In the Epidemic known as the Putrid Erysipelas, by which so many valuable lives were lost, I tested it frequantly, and it never failed of effecting a speedy and certain cure.

In cases of Burns, Sprains, Bruizes, Frozen Limbs, &c. it acts like a charm.

No Physician or Family will be a single day without this Medicine, after becoming acquainted with it power to cure. N. BINGHAM, Physician and Surgeon.

Utica, N. Y. July. 19, 1846

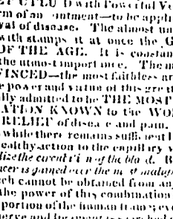
☞For further particulars and testimonials, see pamphlet left with Each Agent

Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother wholesale and retail, Erie; D. N. & J. L. Webster, Canneaut, Ohio; Riley Potter, West Springfield; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; L. S. Jones & Co. Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview

Erie, August 14, 1847.—1y24

OUR FLAG IS THERE!



But Our Goods

ARE HERE!

VICTORY! VICTORY!!

HURRA! HURRA!! HURRA!!!

The new Jew Store again Ahead!

JUST received at the *New* Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, a new and splendid assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS! consisting in part of

BROADCLOTHS.—French, English and American black, blue, brown, gold and cadet mixed Broadcloths, cheap as the cheapest.

ALSO.—Cassimers and Vestings to match, both as to color quality and price.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment of choice Groceries, which will be sold extremely low.

CROCKERY.—A beautiful assortment of crockery at prices that cannot fail to please.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Without boasting we can truly say we have the cheapest and best assortment of Boots and Shoes, including Ladies, Gentlemen and Boys ever brought to this city.

CAPS.—Men and Boys caps, that cannot fail to fit both the purse and head - come and try.

LADIES DRESS GOODS!—Here we are at home. We have cashmeres, de laines without number and almost without price; Ginghams an I Alpaccas, California plaids and Swiss and Tarkton Muslins; wide gimp and gimp cord; dress buttons, cords and tassels; but what is the use of enumerating - we have every thing to make the hand some more divine and the ugly enchanting.

SILKS—Striped and Plaid Poul de Soie,
White grode Swiss,
Black watered & Satin stripe poult de soi,
Black and blue b'ack, gro de Naples,
Black gro de Rhine.

SHAWLS—Of all prices, shades and quality from the cheap cotton up to the finest silk and Cashmere.

GLOVES - Of all kinds, colors and sizes.

Hosiery, Suspenders, Prints, Ticks, Drills, Factories, in short every thing suited to the season and market.

Ready Made Clothing.

Our stock of ready made clothing is large and splendid, and will be sold cheap. We do not wish to boast, but we think we can convince any one by calling that we sell a good article for a smaller sum than any other establishment in town. At any rate "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," therefore TRY US!

☞Mind the name and number.

ISAAC ROSENZWEIG & CO.

Erie, Sept. 24, 1847. 19

"Not for a Day but for all Time."

STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY, CALLED

HUNT'S LINIMENT,

HAS now given abundant evidence of its healing powers, and proved itself the most extraordinary and wonderful medicine in the world.—In the short space of two years, it has acquired a reputation for curing disease and relieving pain far greater than any medicine ever discovered.—Its wonderful cures have astonished the Medical Faculty, who now universally concede its great value. They speak of it in the highest terms and commend its use.

It is condemned by none. On the contrary, its praise is universal. The cures of cures are so numerous that it would take volumes to recount them—and it is a fixed fact, and is not disputed, that as a pain extractor it has no equal. For the many astonishing cures, see the pamphlet to be had of each agent. If you suffer with either of the diseases for which it is recommended, resort at once to its use and be cured. For the following diseases it is an infallible remedy:

Spinal
Affections, Rheumatism, Paralysis and all nervous affections, Salt Rheum, Croup or Hives, Ague in the Breast and Face, Weakness of the joints, colds, tooth ache, sore throat an I Quinsy, ulcerated sores, indolent ulcers, burns frosted feet, corns, bunyons, fresh wounds swellings and bruises, scrofulous affections, musquito bites and Poisons.

☞This Liniment is sold by all the respectable Merchants and Druggists throughout the country, and by the Proprietors at Sing Sing, N. Y. GEO. E. STANTON.

For sale by J. H. Burton & Co, Erie, R. C. Town North East, J. Clements Fairview, S. L. Jones & Co. Girard.

Oct. 9. 1847. 6m21

Cash for Flax Seed.

I WILL pay the highest price in cash for any quantity of Flax Seed. C. M. TIBBALS

Aug. 27, 1847.

DYE STUFFS.—Madder, Log Wood, Fustic, Nic Wood, Cam Wood, Alum, Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Cream Tartar, Indigo, &c., for sale cheap for the ready, by

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

BROCHA SHAWLS.—From $5 to $20, crape do. M Delaine do of different sizes and colors, for sale at the cheaps ore of

Sept. 25 S. JACKSON.

Attention! Jews and Gentiles,

Israelites, Ishmaelites, Hebrews and Egyptians, Sons of Aaron and Daughters of Miriam, receive instruction and be wise.—Hear and know that

MOSES, THE JEW,

Has returned from the EAST, laden with the choicest treasures of that ancient region, and invites your attention to the same at the genuine OLD Jew Store, the one that has earned the reputation of selling good *Lower* than any other house in Erie, and thereby established a credit for Jewelry that has induced others to enter under the same name whereby they hope to reap a profit which justly belongs to him. Now Moses wishes it to be understood that he is not a Wandering Jew, here his year and away the next—a class that will sell to one person at cost and to another at double price, but that he is a regular descendant of Faithful Abraham, and has pitched his tent in Erie with the intention of remaining in it, and intends to do business as heretofore in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to all reasonable persons that favor him with their custom, keep all his old friends and make new ones of all that once purchase goods from him. That the old Jew Store of Moses Koch does sell more Goods and at lower prices than any other store in Erie, is plain to be seen by the course of others, who finding their customers daily deserting them, resort to misrepresentation and abuse of the JEW STORE, which they well know has been the cause of their loss of customers and against which they direct all their forces, thinking no doubt that if *this* store was out of the way, they could get what they call the good old prices,—fifty to one hundred per cent - such as they used to get before this JEW MOSES came among them. Hence we see every thing that can raise a Dray load of Tape and Bobbin commences blowing himself into notice by letting off a squib at the JEW STORE; but this only serves to show that they are in great want of customers, and that they know where they have gone

Now the secret of Goods being sold so much lower at this store than any other is simply this—Moses goes right to the *head* of the market, to the Manufacturers and Importers and buys by the CASE, BALE or PACKAGE, and pays the CASH down, by which he makes a double saving and is enabled to sell goods in Erie at what some others pay for them in the city; and that there may be no mistake about this matter he invites all who want any thing in his line, and wish to pay either cash or country produce, to call and examine his stock and prices, fully satisfied that they will find the OLD JEW STORE the best place to get good Goods at the lowest prices.

Moses begs to be excused from giving a list of the number of Pieces of Cloth and Calico, Muslins &c., &c., as the manner of some is—being much more profitably and pleasantly employed in waiting on customers, he will leave this mode of puffing to some of the *New* or *older* stores who have *smaller stocks* and *fewer customers*.

MOSES KOCH,
Corner of French & Fifth streets,
near the Farmer's Hotel, Commercial Ex.

Oct. 23 1847 23

PEKIN, CANTON,

Kiang-si, Kiang-ning fou, Nang-chang-fou, Hau-quang, Chang-tong, &c.

ARE provinces and towns in CHINA: The country where the women have broad faces and short noses, little eyes, little feet, and plump rosy lips, whose emperor styles himself the brother of the sun, and his country CELESTIAL: The land that gave birth to Confucius, and what is of more consequence to us, the land from which we obtain that delightful beverage, called TEA, so highly valued by American Ladies of all ranks and conditions, and about which there has been so much said and written of late, some persons very modestly claiming to be the *only ones* that sell a *pure* article at *low prices*. But we presume very few persons will believe the ability or *honesty* to procure and sell GOOD TEAS is confined exclusively to *two* houses in New York, and that all others in this line, sell but inferior qualities and that too at exorbitant prices—and that these benevolen. persons are content with almost *no profit*, but merely to have the satisfaction of procuring the *dearp ople* from being humbugged. For our part we think there is something more than meal under the tub. This display of Pouchong, Souchong, and Olong, Hewquas and Pekoe, Ne plus ultra, Silver leaf and Golden chop!! with the information that it is put up in THREE wrappers, &c. &c. seems to us quite unnecessary among plain honest people. For our part we shall content ourselves by simply assuring those that want TEAS that we are prepared to offer them amassortment of the choicest kinds of Black and Green Teas, at the following rates:

BLACK TEAS 3, 4 and 5s per lb.
HYSON AT 4, 5, and 6s per lb.
IMPERIAL 7 and 8 shillings.

These were purchased from one of the highest stalling in the city and may be relied on as ully equal to any in the market at similar prices. They will be put up in the good old fashioned way—good weight, and clean plain paper, without any heathen hyroglyphics to gull the unsuspecting.

SUGARS, COFFEE, &c.—Loaf, Lump, brown Havana and Porto Rico Sugars. Old Java, Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee, Chocolate, Cocoa, Molasses, Spices, and in short we have a very complete assortment of Family Groceries, to which we invite the attention of our friends, at No. 6, Reed House.

CARTER & BROTHER.

October 29, 1847. 21

Charity covers a multitude of sins

AND so does Moses Koch at his cheap and fashionable CLOTHING STORE.

Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, Drawers, shirts bosoms, collars, and every article in the clothing line, are to be had 25 *or* 50 per cent. cheaper at the OLD JEW STORE, than at any other establishment in Erie; and the reason is just this, Moses buys all his Cloths, Cassimers and Flannels, by the bale and piece, from the Manufacturers and Importers and that for cash, and then he employs first rate Tailors and has them made up on his own premises and under his inspection so that he is always sure of having a good article at two profits less than those who purchase Ready made clothing in Philadelphia and New York, made generally of inferior material in a slight unsubstantial manner. Now those wishing to purchase any article of wearing apparel can depend upon obtaining of the best material and workmanship, and altogether cheaper than they can in any other way or any other place in Erie. Remember the Old Jew Store of MOSES KOCH,

No. 2 Commercial Exchange, French st.

Oct. 23, 1847. 24

"More of the Effects."

STILL THEY COME.

WE are receiving more Goods, which are a little cheaper than ever, and have on hand a complete assortment of plain, plaid, striped and figured Mohair, Orleans, Cashmere, Merino, De Lisle and Lyons Cloths of the riches styles.

ALSO—300 different patterns and styles of Shawls, embracing all the new productions; which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest, at the corner opposite the Eagle Hotel.

Oct 23. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

BLACK LACE DEMI VEIL.—A new lot of these very fashionable articles just received and selling very low at the New Store.

Oct. 21. ALLYN & COIT.

RICH OREGON PLAIDS selling for 20, 25 and 31 1-4 cents per yard at the New Store. Ginghams selling proportionally low.

Oct. 23 ALLYN & COIT.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration *de bonis non* have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Richard Skinner, late of North East township, deceased. Persons indebted to said estate, or having claims against the same, are requested to call and present them properly authenticated for settlement, and settle their indebtedness.

JOHN P. HALL, } Adm'rs.
ELLIS A. OWEN, }

Oct 30, 1847. 6t21

Important Decision.

THE contested trial that has been existing so many years has been finally settled by a Jury of Twelve Ladies, and *their* decision is, That the purest, best, most fragrant and cheapest Teas to be had in this section of the country, are those which come from the celebrated CANTON TEA COMPANY. These Teas can be had at all times and *warranted* to give entire satisfaction or the money will be refunded, of their agents who are receiving fresh supplies weekly.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT, Agents.
Directly opposite the Eagle Hotel.

Sept. 18, 1847. 18

PICKLED LOBSTERS, Sardines, Tomato Catsup, Lemon Syrup, Pepper Sauce, Salad Oil, Mustard, Gungaba Jelly, English White Pepper, &c., for sale at No. 1, Perry Block, by

Sept. 8, T. W. MOORE.

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPY, and other Poems by Taper, a few copies at New York prices, just received and for sale by

O. D. SPAFFORD.

Erie August 21, 1847. 4t14

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.

CONSUMPTION CURED—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION:

THE MOST CELEBRATED and INFALLIABLE remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, is the the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by Dr. Buchan of, London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of CONSUMPTION, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES, that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians as CONFIRMED AND INCURABLE. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the MOST DESPERATE OF CASES. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated Consumption, it is the ONLY SOURCE OF HOPE.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, sole Agent for the United Kingdom, at their Italian Warehouse, Regent-st. London, in Bottles and Cases, for shipping hospitals, &c.

By Special Appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 119 Court st., Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent, on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—S. Tousey, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the western States.

☞READ.☜

From the Baptist Clergyman at Colosse, Oswego, County.

"I do hereby most cheerfully certify that I have used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with great success. My little girl, now in her seventh year, was, in the month of October, 1844, attacked with a pain in her right side, and notwithstanding we used all diligence to remove it, she continued to grow worse, and after obtaining the counsel of Dr. B—, who thought the Right Lobe of her Lungs so seriously affected that her recovery was exceedingly doubtful. I was induced to ob ain one bottle of the Balsam and before one third of it was taken, the little sufferer resume l her plays and her cheerfulness returned, and before two bottles were used her health was considered completely restored, and to the effect of this medicine, without any hesitation, I attribute the cure. DAVID McFARLAND.

January, 1845. Pastor of the Baptist Church in Colosse".

Testimony from Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. June 5, 1845.

SIR.—Sometime last January, I was taken with a violent cold, attended with a distressing cough, which in the course of a few days brought on a bleeding of the lungs, with much soreness of the chest, pain in the side and much soreness of the breast. After being confined to my bed for some days and getting no better, Mr. Pardke, formerly Deputy Sheriff of this county, recommended me to get a bottle of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, observing that he had been similarly afflicted, and by the use of that medicine had been speedily and entirely cured. I immediately got a bottle, and after using it a short time the result was as he predicted—I got entirely well. From the benefit I received from the *Balsam and from the universal* good name it bears among my friends who have used it for diseases of the lungs and chest, I am induced to believe it to be one of the best medicines now in use for those diseases, and as such recommend it to the public.

W. W. SWIFT.

Remarkable cure of a Dangerous Cough.

CATO (CORNERS, N. Y. Aug. 6, 1844.

To S. TOUSEY.

Sir—We are entirely out of the Hungarian Balsam, having sold all you left with us, in our immediate vicinity, and in justice to the medicine must say with astonishing success. A few days since a young gentleman of this town called at our store who had been for months afflicted with a very distressing cough, and wanted a bottle of the Balsam. We told him it was of little use for him to take it or any thing else—HE MUST DIE. He took a bottle, however, and afterwards had another. Yesterday he called again very much improved in appearance, and said he was rapidly gaining strength—but had it not been for the invaluable Hungarian Balsam he must have died. We want some more of the medicine directly.

Yours respectfully, INGHAM & HAVENS.

[*From Esq. W. E. Fisk, Canastota, N. Y.*, dated CANASTOTA Nov. 7, 1846]

To S. TOUSEY, Agent, &c.—Sir: Having used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with the very best success for lung complaints, and having seen it used by my friends with like success, I was induced last spring to become an Agent for the sale of the same, since which I have sold a great number of bottles, and have in almost every instance learned that it had succeeded beyond all expectation, in some cases where the patient had been by Physicians of respectability PRONOUNCED INCURABLE, and their cases hopeless, and I most cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, assuring them that in most cases they will find speedy relief. WILLIAM E. FISK.

(Signed)

More Proof.

Establishing the efficacy of the Hungarian Balsam of life.

[From Deacon Lewis, of Utica, dated UTICA, February 1, 1845.]

I cheerfully give my name in favor of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life. Last April, my wife was attacked with a violent cough, attended with a severe and most distressing PAIN IN THE SIDE, so bad as to deprive her of rest. While in this situation, I called on Messrs. Warner & Co. for some medicine, and they recommended this Balsam. I purchased a bottle, and by the time we had used about one half of it, my wife began to get better, and after using the remainder, her health was completely Restored. Since that time I have recommended the Balsam to my friends, many of whom have used it with like success. JOHN LEWIS.

(Signed)

Deacon of the First Baptist Church in Utica.

☞**Further Evidence.**☜

[From the P. M. at Burlington Flats, Otsego Co. N. Y. dated Jan. 1845.]

I am again under the necessity of ordering a new supply of the Balsam.—My wife still continues the medicine and is improving. It is doing wonders in this section. I heard of a friend 50 miles from here who was considered in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION. I sent him two bottles of the Balsam about two weeks since, and to day I heard from him, and the Balsam is acting on him like a charm. A. E. ARNOLD.

The Messrs. Metcalf, of Geneseo, N. Y. (one of whom is a practising physician) in ordering a new supply of the Balsam, says that "in some SEVERE CASES our customers *complain* of receiving great *benefit* from its use.

S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the Western States. Sold in Erie by CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House

WESTFIELD MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscribers having a good assortment of New England marble on hand, from different quarries, calculated for Head and Foot tables Monuments, &c. which they offer to sell to any one in Erie county, Pa. not living farther than Erie, lettered in first rate stale, and delivered, at the following prices: Small, for children, $1 50 per foot, Middle size, for aged people, $1 62 per foot; Largest size $1 75 per foot. We think it would be an object for some of the Erie county people to forward us a few inscriptions as we have recently been informed by the Erie marble dealers in rather a bragging way, that they were sticking it to the Erie and Crawford county people good. They brag very lustily of selling to the "Pennamites" at from $2 50 to $4 per foot. Should any of the people of Erie county be in want of any thing in our line, they can forward their inscriptions, or come themselves, and they shall have a first rate article at the above prices.

HIRAM SIKES & CO.

Westfield, N. Y. Sept. 13, 1845. 17t

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.

October 24, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS

NOTES OF AN EXILE, by L. W. Miller, being an account of the authors confinement at Van Deamins Land, just received and for sale at Spafford's Bookstore.

Erie, May 8, 1847. 51

ASHES! ASHES!!

I WILL pay 8 cents per bushel for good field ashes, and 12 1-2 cts per bushel for house ashes delivered at my ashery or M'Kean corners.

Oct. 24, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

498 LBS. in crate, Codfish; also, a few Mackerel, for sale by

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

GOLD PENS.—Levi Brown's Gold Pens, the most celebrated maker of the article, a good assortment kept constantly on hand; also the different kinds of cheap (dearest) Pens, at

G. LOOMIS & Co's,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 10, 1847. 8

NEW AND FRESH GROCERIES,

At No. 6 Poor Peoples Row.

W. F. RINDERNECHT has just received a large and well selected assortment of wet, dry and Family Groceries; Dye Stuffs, Nails and Glass, which he will sell cheaper for cash than any other establishment in town. Please call and see. June 12, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED 25 bags Rio, Cuba, St. Domingo and Java Coffee, one door north of the Big Window, State street, by

W. F. RINDERNECHT.

June 12, 1847 4

480 GALS., Ohio Stone Ware, for sale one door north of the Big Window

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

"LOOK HERE, WILL YOU?"

IF you wish to buy cheap, you will please call at RINDERNECHT'S No. 6, Poor People's Row, where you can find the following articles, which are warranted good:—Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Tobacco of all kinds, Rice, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamond, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, Starch, Chocolate, Cocoa, Mustard by the pound or box, Pepper Sauce, Lemon Syrup, Oliver Oil, Lamp Oil Vinegar, Fire Crackers, Castile Soap of all kinds, Shaving Brushes, Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps and Pills, Candle Wick, Twine, Matches, Stove Blacking, shoe Brushes and Blacking, Chalk, Tar and Rosin, Macaboy and Scotch snuff, sulpher, Brimstone, Epsom Salts (Glauber Salts, Saleratus, Bed Cords, Rope, Fish and Chalk Lines, Herring, Paten Pails, Tubs, Willow Wagons, Wash Boards, Wire Sives, Almonds, Madeira Nuts, Filberts, Curry Combs and Horse Cards, Horse Brushes and Combs, Salpeter, Dairy salt in bags, Brooms, Corn Whips and, Hearth Broome, Whitewash Brushes, and other articles to numerous to mention. Please call and see for yourselves Erie, June 19, 1847.

FRESH FRUIT.—You can find at No 6, Poor People's Row Oranges, Sultana Raisins, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Box Raisins, Currants and Citrons, cheap for cash by

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

CANDY AND RAISINS by the Box or pound for sale at No. 1, Perry Block.

July 24. T. W. MOORE.

ACCORDEONS, with the improved valves, Bass Viol, Violin and Guitar strings, for sale by

G. LOOMIS & Co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

JUST received a the New Store several nice Cashmere Shawls, going at very low prices.

Oct 16 ALLYN & COIT.

Arrival of New Fall and Winter GOODS.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT,

HAVING devoted six weeks in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, to the selection and purchase of their EXTENSIVE STOCK, which they are now opening, beg leave to inform their customers and the country at large, that they are now prepared to offer goods of almost every denomination, at least 25 per cent. cheaper than ever. We find by devoting time to the purchasing of goods, as also for cash, that it makes a vast difference, therefore we can pledge ourselves to sell as low as any House—(that pays for their goods)—this side of New York or Boston, and for the above assurance we invite those that are purchasing any kind of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, to give us an opportunity and we will show *you as good an assorted, extensive and cheap* stock of goods as can be found in this market.—For further particulars please call at the Brick corner, opposite the Eagle Hotel, near the court house. Erie, Sept. 30, 1847.

NEW GOODS of every description daily arriving from New York and Boston, at the New Store, Cheapside.

Nov. 20. ALLYN & COIT.

NOTICE.—The Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Manufacturing business will be carried on at the old stand of Ashley & Kelsey, where a constant supply of all articles manufactured by him will be kept for sale at wholesale and retail. Old Copper and Brass Ware taken in payment for Tin Ware. JOSEPH KELSEY, Jr.

Erie, July 6, 1844. 7

L. WARREN,

HAS removed his sash, blind and door Shop to State, between 7th and 8th Streets, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order all articles in his line on the shortest notice. Those wishing to obtain first rate work at low prices could do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Glazing done at all times. Glass and Putty kept constantly on hand

May 10, 1846. 51

S. SMYTH

HAS JUST RECEIVED

from New York per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

March 16, 1846. 5

Public Notice.

IS hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank to be called "The FARMERS and MECHANICS' BANK," with a Capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars. Said bank to be located in Erie, county Erie, State of Pennsylvania.

Erie, July 17, 1847.

H. Caldwell,
J. H. Williams,
J. H. Fullerton,
Walter Chester,
Smith Jackson,
James C. Marshall,
B. B. Vincent,
Wm. S. Ives,
H. L. Brown,
P. Arbuckle,
C. M. Tibbals,
Samuel Hays,
John C. Beebe,
Thos W. Sterrett,
Carson Graham,
James Williams,
Guy Loomis,
Alfred King,
M. W. Caughey,
James Hughes.

A CARD.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the gentlemen of Erie and vicinity, that he has opened a TAILORING SHOP on the south side of the Public Square, a few doors east of the Erie Bank, where he will be at all times ready and happy to wait upon those who may favor him with a call in his line of business. From long experience in some of the principal shops of London and other European cities, and by strict attention to all business which may now be entrusted to him, he confidently hopes that he shall be always deemed worthy to receive a share of public patronage. His work shall be executed in such a manner as to bear a close and impartial examination, and always in accordance with the prevailing fashions. JOHN GOLDEN.

Erie, Sept. 1, 1847.

N. B Cutting done on the shortest notice.

CALL AND SEE.—Preparatory to making arrangement for going to New York for our Fall and Winter stock of Goods, we will sell all kinds of Spring and Summer Goods at *cost*, to make room for the new stock. Prove us.

Aug. 17. BROWN & M'CARTER.

CLOCKS.

EIGHT DAY and 30 hour Gothic, O. O. G. Pillar, Alarm and common, by the single or case, very cheap for ready pay:

G. LOOMIS & Co.

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

500 GAL. MOLASSES, just received and for sale cheap as the cheapest, one door north of the Big Window, by

June 16. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

CIGARS.—Puerto Principe, Trabuca, Spanish and all other kinds.

July 17. T. W. MOORE.

PROVISIONS.—Flour, Pork, Hams, Shoulders, dried Apples, dried Peaches, Corn Meal Codfish, White Fish, Mackerel, Potatoes and everything in the Provision Line, constantly on hand and for sale by

June 26. W. F. RINDRENECHT.

MOLASSES at six per cent less than can be had at any other store in Erie, and of equal quality, now offered by

Aug. 27. BROWN & M'CARTER.

5000 BBLS. New Orleans, Loaf, Pulverized, Crushed and Muscovado Sugar, cheap for cash, one door north of the Big Window, by

RINDERNECHT.

June 12, 1847. 4

FOWLER'S WORK.

THE subscriber is the authorized Agent for the sale of FOWLER'S PHRENOLOGICAL WORKS, in Erie County. He will dispose of them at New York prices. He is also Agent for Combe's Phrenological Journal. Call and examine these valuable publications at his Book Store, on State street, Erie, Pa.

Aug. 5 1847. O. D. SPAFFORD.

LOOKING Glasses and looking glass plate. A large assortment of the above articles for sale very low by G LOOMIS & Co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

GUNS.—Double Barrell, Single do. Fowling Pieces, Revolving six Shooters, with a general assortment of Gun fixings.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

July 17, 1847.

WOOL! WOOL!!

MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER keep constantly on hand at the Erie Woollen Factory, Plain Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Tweds, of various colors and qualities which they exchange for wool on delivery, on customary and accommodating terms. They also pay cash for wool.

Erie Woollen Factory, June 16, 1847. 6

AXES.—Waters & Co's Cast Steel Axes by the dozen or single.

B. TOMLINSON & Co.

February 13, 1847. 39

POPULAR GOODS

JUST RECEIVED THE MOST EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

EVER offered in this city, comprising, in part—

150 pieces Cashmeres and Muslin de Laines, assorted colors,
75 do French, Scotch and German Ginghams,
30 do Alpaccas, of every description,
25 do California Plaids,
10 do Dress Silks of the latest and most improved patterns,
20 do Swiss and Tarleton Muslins,
20 do Lace and embroidered Swiss and Tarlo ons,
150 do Jaconet Cambrics and bird Muslins,
50 do Silk Fringes, assorted colors,
12 do Wide Gimps an I Gimp cords,
2 gross Dress Buttons, and cords and tassels,
300 pieces Silk Mull & French Imperial edgings,
150 shawls, of all styles, varying in price from 3s to $15,
200 pair ladies and gentlemen's French Kid Gloves, assorted colors,
200 do Ladies', gentlemen's and children's Cashmere, Worsted & Lisle thread Gloves,
100 do black and white silk mitts.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Cloths of every shade and quality,
Cassimeres, do do
Vestings of all kinds, comprising Silk, Satin, Buff, Cashmere, Marseilles, etc. etc.

STAPLE GOODS.—A large stock of every description. In short, our stock for richness, cheapness and durability has never been equaled in this market.

CAPS.—200 Men an I Boy's caps of all kinds.

SHOES.—500 pairs ladies and chil frens' Gaiters Slips and walking Shoes, 300 pairs gentlemen's, ladies and Misses' Rubber overshoes.

UMBRELLAS.—Six dozen Umbrellas for wet weather.

GROCERIES.—A general variety of every description.

SHELF HARDWARE.

Ten thousand dollars' stock, comprising every thing in the line—Joiners, House and Ship Carpenters, Coopers, Shoemakers, Cabinetmakers, Saddlers and Smiths' Tools, of every description.

Saddlery Hardware, a large assortment of all kinds. Carriage trimmings of all kinds.

Axle Arms, springs, anvils, vices, smiths' bellows, brass and porcelain kettles, shovels, spades, crowbars, grd boxes, mill saw cut, circular and pit saws, and chain of all sizes.

GLASSWARE.—*A complete assortment.*

Customers will find our old store safely anchored at the old stand, in good ballast, with 100 tons well assorted IRON, steel and nails—the cheapest in the market.

P. S.—The question is often asked why goods cannot be sold as low as in Buffalo. We say they can. Our stock entire was bought of importing houses at the same time and same prices that some of the largest houses in Buffalo bought at, and we pledge our word that our goods shall be sold as low as at Buffalo or any place west of it *for cash*. HENRY CADWELL.

Erie, Sept 25, 1847. 19

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Dr. P. Hall's Celebrated Cough Remedy

IS a safe, speedy and effectual cure for *Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup* and *Whooping Cough*. This medicine has been used by hundreds of people with unfailing success in curing the above diseases, with all those painful and annoying pulmonary symptoms produced by cold. In Asthma and Bronchitis it has proven to be highly useful, and its timely use a certain remedy. In all affections of the throat and lungs it is an invaluable medicine. Many cases of obstinate coughs and hoarseness have been perfectly cured in 48 hours, and in several instances troublesome and dangerous coughs of from five to ten years standing have been completely cured in two weeks.—In Croup and Whooping Cough its use has been equally successful when used more freely. This Remedy is a certain preventive of *Consumption* and several others of the most fatal diseases in northern climates.

THIS MEDICINE CAN BE OBTAINED IN ERIE ONLY of P. HALL, *at his Drug Store No. 1, Hughes' Buildings, corner of State and Seventh Streets*, and his agents throughout the county, AGENTS—A. Reynolds, 155 Main st, Buffalo; Boyd, Vincent & Co., Waterford; John A. Tracy, 2d, Fairview, Jas H. Campbell, Edinboro.

Price 37½ cents to $1 per Bottle.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and BASE IMITATIONS. Every bottle has the words "Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy" blown upon the glass, and his written signature on the wrapper and directions None other are genuine.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.—This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have used Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy, and have found it in every instance an efficacious medicine, and truely worthy its recommendations.

John Galbraith, J. F. Tracy, Thomas Hughes,
John W. Hays, Wilson King, Th. Moorhead, jr
Jas. D. Dunlap, John Hughes, J. R. Cochran,
Thomas M'Kee, Otis Lapham, Charles Cole,
David Baldwin, M. Goodwin,
F. J. Owen, John M. Warren.

Oct. 9, 1847. 21

TRUSSES.—A good assortment of Hull's, Marsh's, Teman's, Thompson's and Rhinehart's Trusses, assorted sizes for sale low by

CARTER & BROTHER.

July 17, 1847. 9

BROADCLOTHS and Cassimers of almost every color, stripe, quality and price, at No. 1. Cheapside, by

Aug. 17. BROWN & M'CARTER.

SILVER WARE.—Silver table, dessert, tea, salt and mustard spoons, tongs, ladles forks, butter and fruit knives, constantly on hand and for sale by

G. LOOMIS & Co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

NEW FALL GOODS.

W. C. & R. P. HULBERT

ARE now receiving a large and elegant assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which have been selected with great care. It is their determination to merit the reputation of presenting to purchasers the richest, most desirable styles and cheapest Goods of any establ